ANNUAL REPORT

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ANNUAL REPORT 1985-86

Alberta

SOLICITOR GENERAL

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Office of the Solicitor General

127 Legislature Building, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5K 2B6 403/427-2468

February 1987

The Honourable Dr. David Carter
Office of the Speaker
325 Legislature Building
EDMONTON, Alberta T5K 2B6

Sir:

I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Department of the Solicitor General for the year ending March 31, 1986.

Respectfully submitted,

Ken Rostad
Solicitor General

Alberta
SOLICITOR GENERAL

Office of the Deputy Solicitor General

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February 1987

The Honourable Ken Rostad
Solicitor General
127 Legislature Building
EDMONTON, Alberta T5K 2B6

Sir:

I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Department of the Solicitor General for the year ending March 31, 1986.

Respectfully submitted,

Bob King
Deputy Minister

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CORRECTIONAL SERVICES DIVISION

JACK [illegible], Assistant Deputy Minister

CORRECTIONAL SERVICES DIVISION

The mandate of Alberta Correctional Services is to provide for the care, custody, treatment and rehabilitation of adult and young offenders, both in custodial facilities and in the community.

Organizationally, the division comprises three decentralized regions -- the Calgary Region, the Edmonton Region and the Northern Region -- and is supported by three specialized head office units -- Planning and Operations Support, the Temporary Absence Program and the Young Offender Program.

This regional organizational model promotes decentralized decision-making while facilitating a strong program and policy development core. It also ensures integrated administration of services and programs to adult and young offenders.

ADULT OFFENDERS

Alberta Correctional Services operates ten adult correctional centres. These facilities provide a range of programs and functions. Adult correctional centres are classified in the following categories:

Remand centres - accommodate persons awaiting court appearance or trial;

Multi-purpose correctional centres - offer comprehensive program opportunities, including minimum security camp programs;

Community correctional centres - provide community release programs to assist inmates in re-integrating with their home communities;

Serving centres - besides providing custody and release programs for a sentenced population, these facilities also operate minimum security camps.

Remand Vs. Sentenced Inmates

Adults held in custody during the 1985/86 fiscal year included those on remand or sentence warrants, awaiting transfer because of parole suspension or revocation, and in custody pursuant to the Canada Immigration Act.

Alberta Correctional Services administers the sentences for adult offenders sentenced to less than two years incarceration. Pursuant to Exchange of Services Agreements with the federal government and other provincial governments, inmates from other jurisdictions are accepted to serve sentences in Alberta and likewise inmates from Alberta are accommodated in reciprocating jurisdictions.

During the 1985/86 fiscal year, 27,763 adults were admitted to correctional centres (24,932 males and 2,831 females). Of these admissions, 21,904 adult males and 2,551 females were admitted to either the Edmonton or Calgary Remand Centres. The number of adults admitted on remand status was 12,037 (10,707 males and 1,330 females) or 43.4 per cent of all admissions. The number of adults admitted on sentence warrants was 15,726 (14,225 males and 1,501 females), or 56.6 per cent of all admissions. This ratio of sentenced individuals to those on remand status has remained constant since the 1982/83 fiscal year.

The average daily population (all categories) of adult inmates in correctional centres during the 1985/86 fiscal year was 2,815. A total of 27,769 adults were released during the 1985/86 fiscal year.

ADULT CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

Remand Centres

Remand centres typically provide short-term accommodation for adults remanded by the courts. The Edmonton Remand Centre, serving the north-central regions of Alberta, accommodated an average daily population of 417 adults (382 males and 35 females) during the 1985/86 fiscal year. The Calgary Remand Centre, serving the south-central regions of the province, accommodated an average daily population of 339 adults (311 males and 28 females).

Multi-Purpose Correctional Centres

Multi-purpose correctional centres provide remand functions, accommodate custody and release programs for a sentenced inmate population and are responsible for the operation of minimum security camps. The Peace River, Lethbridge and Grande Cache Correctional Centres are the multi-purpose centres in Alberta.

The Peace River Correctional Centre provided accommodation for an average daily population of 165 adult inmates. The centre's minimum security camp at Footner Lake accommodated an average of 17 males. A daily average of 16 inmates were involved in the Temporary Absence Program.

The Lethbridge Correctional Centre provided accommodation for an average daily population of 193 adult inmates (178 males and 15 females). The centre's Westcastle minimum security camp accommodated an average daily population of 15 males. A daily average of nine inmates

(eight males and one female) were involved in the Temporary Absence Program.

The Grande Cache Correctional Centre is located on the eastern slope of the Canadian Rockies. The centre was officially opened in July 1985 and since that time has provided accommodation for an average daily population of 95 adult inmates. The centre's Medicine Lodge minimum security camp accommodated an average daily populaton of 15 adult males. A daily average of two inmates were involved in the Temporary Absence Program.

Serving Centres

Serving centres such as the Fort Saskatchewan and Calgary Correctional Centres provide custody and release programs for sentenced inmates and are responsible for the operation of minimum security camps located in close proximity.

The Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre accommodated an average daily population of 361 inmates (317 males and 44 females). Additionally, the centre's two satellite minimum security camps, Tees and Alsike, accommodated an average daily population of 43 males. The centre maintained a daily average of 92 adult inmates (87 males and five females) on the Temporary Absence Program.

The Calgary Correctional Centre provided accommodation for an average daily population of 306 adult male inmates. The centre's minimum security camp at Nordegg accommodated an average daily population of 35 adult males. A daily average of 83 males were involved in the Temporary Absence Program.

Community Correctional Centres

Community correctional centres are responsible for minimum security serving inmates, with particular emphasis on release planning.

The Belmont Correctional Centre provided accommodation for an average daily population of 130 adult inmates (115 males and 15 females). An average of 35 adult inmates (31 males and four females) were released on day release temporary absence with an additional 76 (68 males and eight females) released on full temporary absence for a total of 120 inmates involved in the program on a daily basis.

The St. Paul Correctional Centre provided accommodation for an average daily population of 62 adult male inmates. The centre's two minimum security camps at Beaver Lake and Fort McMurray accommodated an average daily population of 27 males. An average of five males were released on day release temporary absence with an additional 21 inmates released on full temporary absence for a total of 26 inmates involved in the program on a daily basis.

The Lakeside Correctional Centre provided accommodation for an average daily population of 34 adult inmates (31 males and three females). An average of 18 adult inmates (17 males and one female) were released on day release temporary absence, with an additional 26 (23 males and three females) released on full temporary absence for a total of 44 inmates involved in the program on a daily basis.

The increase in the Temporary Absence Program in all three centres is indicative of the division's greater emphasis on community-based programming and supervision.

ADULT CUSTODY PROGRAMS

Work/Community Service

Adult inmates sentenced to provincial centres in Alberta are required to participate in constructive work activities while incarcerated. The inmate work program is designed to encourage the development and maintenance of good work habits. An incentive allowance ranging from $2 to $5 per day is provided.

Each correctional centre conducts work activities related to the maintenance and operation of its facilities. In co-operative programs with other government departments, minimum security inmates are also engaged in community service projects, contributing thousands of hours toward community improvement throughout the province.

Education and Industries

Academic programs are available to adult inmates in eight correctional centres. Education in all centres is provided under contract by local school districts or post-secondary institutions. In addition, selected inmates may be allowed to attend classes in the local community under the authority of the Temporary Absence Program.

Vocational/technical training opportunities are provided in seven correctional centres. Funding is provided to local community colleges and Alberta Vocational Centres by the Departments of Advanced Education and Manpower. Living skills courses that offer the inmate instruction in many facets of job search and job techniques are also available at all centres.

Recreation

A wide range of recreational, library, hobby and handicraft activities are available to inmates in the correctional centres and in the community. During the 1985/86 fiscal year, many of these activities operated with the support of volunteers, community agencies and other community groups.

Medical/Mental Health

All adult correctional centres provide essential medical and mental health services to inmates. These include nursing care, psychological services and scheduled visits by physicians and psychiatrists under contract to Alberta Solicitor General. The Fort Saskatchewan and Calgary Correctional Centres have specialized units designed to provide an environment conducive to the management of offenders requiring mental health services.

Native Services

Native liaison officers at the Lethbridge, Calgary, Fort Saskatchewan, St. Paul, Peace River and Grande Cache Correctional Centres provide counselling, pre-release planning and other forms of assistance to Native inmates, through programs operated by Native Counselling Services of Alberta. Native brotherhood/sisterhood organizations were also active in these centres during the 1985/86 fiscal year.

Co-corrections

Co-corrections is practiced in some correctional centres in Alberta. This concept provides male and female inmates with an equal opportunity to participate in supervised programs and activities. Educational instruction, alcohol/drug programs, living skills courses, work programs, religious services and recreational activities were offered on a co-correctional basis at Belmont, Fort Saskatchewan, Lakeside and Lethbridge Correctional Centres during the 1985/86 fiscal year.

Since implementation, co-corrections has offered a more efficient utilitzation of staff resources and facilities. An enriched life is experienced within the centres by creating a more natural social environment, reducing tension and increasing self-esteem among inmates. Additionally, the use of co-corrections has provided more programming equality for the female population.

ADULT COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

Bail (Pre-Trial Supervision)

The most active component of the Pre-Trial Services Program is the supervision of individuals released on bail by the courts. Under contract to the Solicitor General, the Calgary and Edmonton John Howard Societies conduct judicial interim release programs. These programs identify and facilitate the release of adults who qualify for bail. Upon release, those granted bail are supervised by the John Howard Society or Correctional Services personnel.

The primary objective of bail supervision is to ensure that the conditions of bail are met. Conditions include regular reporting by the accused and follow-up to ensure that the accused attends court as required.

During the 1985/86 fiscal year, a total of 3,618 adult offenders (3,199 males and 419 females) participated in the Bail Supervision Program.

Probation

During the 1985/86 fiscal year, 6,916 adult offenders (5,596 males and 1,320 females) were placed on probation compared to 8,196 offenders (6,643 males and 1,553 females) the previous year. This indicates a 15.62 per cent decrease in caseload size over the 1984/85 fiscal year.

Delayed probation orders, when the court provides for a sentence of probation to immediately follow a sentence of incarceration, decreased by 31.36 per cent, from 928 during the 1984/85 fiscal year to 637 during 1985/86.

Community Service

Community service work is the practice of directing offenders to perform services for charitable or non-profit organizations. For certain offenders, community service constitutes a meaningful, non-monetary form of restitution. Completing a designated number of hours in the community provides a maturing experience for offenders, while benefiting the community through the completion of work which might not otherwise be attempted due to limited manpower or financial resources.

During the 1985/86 fiscal year, the number of referrals to the Community Service Program decreased by 51.44 per cent, from 2,469 in 1984/85 to 1,199.

Fine Option

The Fine Option Program offers offenders the opportunity to engage in a community service project in lieu of cash payment of a fine. The Fine Option Program contributes a significant amount of volunteer labor to community projects. Typical projects include maintenance work

for community leagues, hospitals and senior citizen's homes. Other frequent recipients of service include the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Salvation Army and band councils on Native reserves.

A total of 11,167 adults participated in the program during the 1985/86 fiscal year, a decrease of 15 per cent over the previous year. The total number of hours of work performed was 499,491. This work satisfied a total of $2,512,888 in fines.

Temporary Absence

The Temporary Absence Program permits carefully selected, minimum security, sentenced inmates to be conditionally pre-released from provincial correctional centres. Those participating in the program may be released with or without escort for employment, education, treatment or humanitarian reasons.

The total number of temporary absence permits granted during the 1985/86 fiscal year was 12,281, an increase of 2.72 per cent over last year.

Community Residential Centres

Community residential centres provide offenders with a supervised residence in the community to facilitate gradual release. Most centres are operated by charitable or non-profit private associations.

As of March 31, 1986, 22 community residential centres were under contract to the Alberta Solicitor General. Four of these centres provide specialized programs for Native offenders. During the 1985/86 fiscal year, contracted community residential centres received 4,587 referrals from Correctional Services and provided 62,211 days of service.

Correctional Centre Visitation

The Correctional Centre Visitation Program, operated jointly by community corections and correctional centre staff, offers probationers and young offenders the opportunity to participate in a tour of an adult correctional centre.

The tours, offered at the Fort Saskatchewan, Peace River, Grande Cache, Calgary and Lethbridge Correctional Centres, emphasize the loss of freedom and choice, the loss of individuality and other realities associated with incarceration.

During the 1985/86 fiscal year, 836 persons participated in tours of adult correctional centres under this program.

Assistant Probation Officers

The Assistant Probation Officer Program involves local citizens performing duties, normally, the responsibility of a probation officer, in areas not easily accessible to the staff of a community corrections office.

By recruiting and training community members, Correctional Services is able to offer offenders the assistance of individuals familiar with local resources and services. Assistant probation officers maintain regular contact with supervising probation officers. Many are Natives who provide community correction services on their home reserves. They may also assist with translation in Native languages.

Native Courtworker Program

Alberta Solicitor General contracts with Native Counselling Services of Alberta to provide a program aimed at assisting Native persons in meeting court-related obligations. Native courtworkers may also provide community services to Native offenders.

Reports and Documentation

Community corrections staff prepare a number of investigative reports on adult offenders including pre-sentence reports for the courts, post-sentence reports for client supervision, violation reports and various assessment reports for program selection. A total of 30,917 reports were prepared during the 1985/86 fiscal year, including 5,562 pre-sentence and post-sentence reports, 4,491 community investigations, 12,795 fine option reports, 4,309 violation reports, and 3,760 reports for parole supervision and additional probation casework - related matters.

FEDERAL/PROVINCIAL AGREEMENT

During the 1985/86 fiscal year, the Alberta Solicitor General and the Correctional Service of Canada agreed to expand the range of services provided by the province under the Federal/Provincial Exchange of Services Agreement.

With the signing of a new Federal/Provincial Exchange of Services Agreement, greater emphasis was placed on the number of selected federal inmates allowed to serve their term of imprisonment in a provincial correctional centre.

The type of federal offender identified for this program was a medium or minimum security adult offender (by provincial classification standards) who could benefit from serving his/her sentence in a provincial correctional centre which was in close proximity to his/her home community and family support.

During the period from April 1, 1985 to March 31, 1986, the

number of federal offenders accommodated in provincial correctional centres progressively increased. Of the 439 applications received, 264 were approved and 147 were denied. There were an additional 28 cases approved that were not processed further due to cancellation of the application, parole reinstatement, appeal bail granted and/or the sentence being reduced by an Appeal Court to a provincial term.

Of the 264 approved transfers, 91 federal offenders were released on parole, temporary absence, returned to the Correctional Service of Canada or served their time. An additional eight offenders had their sentence reduced to a provincial term. By the end of the 1985/86 fiscal year, there were 165 federal offenders in provincial correctional centres under the Exchange of Services Agreement.

YOUNG OFFENDERS

The Young Offenders Act recognizes that some young offenders require more formal supervision than available in the community. Accordingly, a wide variety of facilities and programs have been developed. In addition to open and secure custody facilities, wilderness camp and work programs and privately-operated group homes offer alternatives for young offenders with custody dispositions.

Young offender facilities are classified in the following categories:

Temporary Detention Centres - Young persons awaiting the disposition of the Youth Court may be placed in custody in temporary detention centres. These are operated by Alberta Correctional Services, shared with other provincial government departments, or contracted with municipal agencies.

Serving Centres - Secure Custody -A secure custody centre provides for the control and restraint of young persons sentenced by the youth court. A wide range of programs are offered to motivate young offenders to change their lifestyles and assume responsible, productive roles in the community.

Serving Centres - Open Custody -An open custody centre offers a full range of programs, with an emphasis on community involvement. Young offenders sentenced to open custody centres are deemed by the youth court not to be a risk to the community. Open custody centres include small group homes, forest or wilderness camps and larger government operated facilities.

YOUNG OFFENDER FACILITIES

Temporary Detention

The Edmonton Yellowhead Youth Centre, now operated by Correctional Services, admitted a total of 1,150 young offenders (963 males and 187 females) during the 1985/86 fiscal year. The Calgary Youth Receiving and Detention Centre, operated by the City of Calgary Social Services Department under contract to the Alberta Solicitor General, admitted 763 young offenders (604 males and 159 females) during the 1985/86 fiscal year.

In addition, a province wide network of Youth Assessment Centres, administered and operated by Alberta Social Services and Community Health and shared with Alberta Solicitor General, admitted a total of 258 young persons (233 males and 25 females) during the 1985/86 fiscal year.

On rare occasions, and with the approval of a Youth Court judge, remanded young offenders have been held in adult correctional centres. During the 1985/86 fiscal year, the Calgary Correctional Centre, Edmonton and Calgary Remand Centres, Lethbridge Correctional Centre and Peace River Correctional Centre admitted a total of 79 young offenders (77 males and two females) on remand status.

The total number of admissions to temporary detention centres increased by 165 per cent; from 849 young offenders in 1984 to 2,250 young offenders during the 1985/86 fiscal year.

Serving Centres - Open Custody -On March 31, 1986, the Edmonton Youth Development Centre held 60 male young offenders; the Strathmore Youth Development Centre housed 89 young offenders (76 males and 13 females) and group homes, privately operated under contract with Alberta Solicitor General or shared with Alberta Social Services and Community Health, accommodated 99 male young offenders.

Serving Centres - Secure Custody-On March 31, 1986, the Bow River Young Offender Centre had a daily average population of 47 young offenders (44 males and three females); the Edmonton Youth Development Centre held 73 male young offenders, and privately operated group homes accommodated eight male young offenders. Young offender centres such as the Yellowhead

Youth Centre, Strathmore Youth Development Centre and various youth assessment centres housed a total of five (four males and one female) young offenders on secure custody status.

YOUNG OFFENDER CUSTODY PROGRAMS

Work/Community Services

Although all young offenders are expected to become involved in educational programs at their residing centre or in the community, there are a minority of individuals where such programming would be inappropriate. Individual and group work programs designed for such young offenders, motivate and encourage the development of good work habits. An incentive allowance, ranging from $.75 to $1 a day is provided.

Each young offender centre conducts work activities related to the maintenance and operation of its facilities. In co-operative programs with other government departments, open custody young offenders are also engaged in community service projects, contributing thousands of hours toward community improvement throughout the province.

Educational/Vocational Programs

Correctional Services actively encourages young offenders to continue with their education while in custody. A full range of courses from elementary to senior high school are offered in all young offender centres. Industrial arts home economics options, life skills, pre-vocational, trades and services programs and job-readiness training are made available wherever possible. Selected open custody young offenders may be allowed to attend classes in the local community under the authority of the Temporary Release Program. The Alberta Education Department and Correctional Services fund educational/vocational programs within the young offender centres.

Medical/Mental Health Services

Medical and mental health services are available in Strathmore Youth Development Centre, Bow River Young Offender Centre, Edmonton Youth Development Centre and Yellowhead Youth Centre. In addition to the theraputic services provided by regular health care staff, each of the four major centres retain a full-time psychologist on staff. Additional specialized psychological services are provided according to the situational needs in a particular centre by psychologists on contract to the Alberta Solicitor General. The psychologists provide formalized training to staff as well as psychological assessment and treatment services at the Bow River Young Offender Centre; psychological treatment services at the Strathmore Youth Development Centre and a program for sex offenders at the Edmonton Youth Developrnent Centre.

In order to facilitate the return of young offenders with mental health difficulties to the community, Alberta Solicitor General has contracted with two group homes operated by mental health agencies. The group home operated by Woods Christian Homes provides a theraputic residence for young offenders from the southern part of the province. The group home operated by the Forensic Assessment and Community Services (FACS) provides a similar service for young offenders from the northern area of the province.

Recreation

A comprehensive recreation program for young offenders is available in all young offender centres. During the 1985/86 fiscal year, recreational programming in young offender centres continued to include athletics, handicrafts and similar activities that assist young offenders to channel their energies into constructive pastimes upon release from custody. Recreational programming was offered in young offender centres by qualified staff members and volunteers.

Native Services

Native counselling services are provided, as required, at the Edmonton Youth Development Centre, Strathmore Youth Development Centre and Bow River Young Offender Centre. This program offers assistance to the Native young offender through individual and group counselling sessions. Specialized Native awareness programming which addresses the cultural and spiritual needs of the young offender is also available.

In October 1985, the House of Muskwa, a group home for Native offenders was established by Native Counselling Services of Alberta. This co-educational facility accommodates six Native young offenders and addresses their cultural, counselling, familial and support needs.

A probation program for Native young offenders in Edmonton was also established by Native Counselling Services of Alberta to provide intensive supervision, weekly group acitivities and a summer camp. This program was funded through Canada Manpower.

Co-corrections

A more natural environment is created in all young offender centres and group homes through the use of the co-corrections concept. Co-corrections also provides programming equality for the female young offender.

Camps

The 1985/86 fiscal year saw the development of three young offender camp programs in the province. The Edmonton Youth Development Centre sponsors the Judy Creek camp, while the Strathmore Youth Development Centre is responsible for camps at Kananaskis and Highwood. These camps offer selected open custody young offenders the opportunity to participate in wilderness and work programs, under the supervision of youth workers.

YOUNG OFFENDER COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS

Bail (Pre-Trail Supervision)

Young offenders may be considered for judicial interim release prior to a disposition being handed down by the courts. Those granted bail are supervised by community corrections staff. During the 1985/86 fiscal year, a total of 104 young offenders (89 males and 15 females) were supervised on the Bail Supervision Program, an increase of 181 per cent from 1984/85. A total of 53 community investigation reports were completed on young offenders being considered for the program.

The substantial increase in the use of the program over last year is attributed to the transfer of 16 and 17 year-old offenders to the young offender system, the division's emphasis on least restrictive intervention and greater use of available community resources.

Probation

Probation provides young offenders with supervision, guidance and support, while allowing continued access to public schools, community training/treatment programs and employment opportunities. Probation supervision places special emphasis on the family, counselling, crisis intervention and guidance in education and employment.

During the 1985/86 fiscal year, 4,605 offenders (3,673 males and 932 females) were placed on probation compared to 2,582 offenders (2,010 males and 572 females) the previous year. This represents a 78.35 per cent increase.

Delayed probation orders, when the court provides for a sentence of probation to immediately follow a custody disposition, increased by 331 per cent, from 78 during 1984/85 to 336 during the 1985/86 fiscal year.

Community Service

As an order of disposition or a condition of probation, young offenders may be required to complete a period of community service for a charitable or non-profit public service agency. Hours of work are structured to accommodate job and /or school commitments.

During the 1985/86 fiscal year, the Youth Court made 1,668 community service orders, for a total of 35,850 completed hours of community service, an increase of 139 per cent compared to 1984/85.

Personal Service/ Restitution/Compensation

Personal service, restitution and compensation programs stress the responsibility of young offenders for their actions. These programs provide ways in which young offenders can repay the victims of crime for their losses, through the completion of approved projects designed to benefit the victim (personal service), the return of property obtained during the commission of a crime (restitution) or the payment of money to compensate the victim for damage to property, loss of income or support (compensation).

During the 1985/86 fiscal year, the Youth Court made 264 personal service/restitution/compensation orders.

Fine Option

The Fine Option Program is available throughout Alberta to young offenders who cannot or choose not to pay a fine. This program offers young offenders the opportunity to complete community work for a charitable or non-profit community agency in lieu of cash payment of a fine.

During the 1985/86 fiscal year, 929 young offenders (744 males and 185 females) participated in the Fine Option Program. The number of hours of work performed in the 1985/86 fiscal year was 15,421. This satisfied a total of $77,109.50 in fines.

Temporary Release

Temporary releases of up to 15 days may be granted to open and secure custody young offenders for medical, humanitarian or reintegrative purposes. Temporary releases on a day release program may be granted to allow young offenders to attend school, maintain employment or participate in self-improvement programs.

During the 1985/86 fiscal year, 487 young offenders (446 males and 41 females) were granted temporary releases.

Review of Disposition

The function of a Youth Court Review is to determine whether a specific disposition is still appropriate or whether circumstances have changed sufficiently that a less severe disposition would be in the best interest of a young offender and the community. Reviews also serve to provide for proper enforcement in cases where young offenders have wilfully failed to comply with the terms of the original disposition. Reviews may be initiated by the Provincial Director - Young Offender Program, young offenders, parents or guardians of young offenders, or the Attorney General. A review of disposition becomes mandatory after young offenders have completed one year in custody.

Since Alberta Correctional Services stresses the use of community dispositions whenever possible, the division makes full use of provisions in the Young Offenders Act for the review of custody dispositions. When approved by the Youth Court, these reviews allow selected young offenders to be released from custody and placed in community programs.

During the 1985/86 fiscal year, 1,236 progress reports were completed in accordance with the review process.

Alternative Measures Program

The principal objective of the Alternative Measures Program is to reduce the number of formal criminal justice proceedings against young persons. Investigating police agencies may recommend suitable young persons to the Alertnative Measures Program instead of laying a charge. The decision to refer young persons to the program is made by local Crown Agents based on the alleged offence, police recommendation and criminal record information.

During the 1985/86 fiscal year, 1,094 young offenders (746 males and 348 females) were supervised on the Alternative Measures Program, either by the division or the City of Calgary Social Services Department.

Reports and Other Documentation

Community corrections staff prepare a number of investigative reports on young offenders, including pre-disposition and progress reports for the courts, post-disposition reports for supervision, various assessment reports for program selection and violation reports. A total of 12,442 were completed during the 1985/86 fiscal year, including 7,477 pre-disposition, post-disposition and progress reports; 976 community investigations; 958 fine option reports; 2,880 alternative measures reports and 151 violation reports.

ROLE OF THE NON—GOVERNMENT SECTOR AND VOLUNTEERS

The volunteer program continues to expand, providing more citizens with the opportunity to become involved in the criminal justice system. There are now three categories of volunteers involved in adult and young offender centres, as well as community corrections. These categories are:

Casual Volunteers - engaged in activities on a one-time or limited basis such as guest speakers, ball team players and instructors.

Agency Volunteers - recruited by agencies such as Alcoholics Anonymous, John Howard Society, Elizabeth Fry Society, Salvation Army, Native Brotherhood Society and Seventh Step Society and engaged in volunteer activities with Alberta Correctional Services.

Correctional Services Sponsored Volunteers - officially recruited and assigned specific volunteer activities under the direct supervision of a Correctional Services employee.

During the 1985/86 fiscal year, 247 casual volunteers, 362 agency volunteers and 127 Correctional Services sponsored volunteers were involved in adult correctional centres and young offender centres. An additional five casual volunteers, 135 agency volunteers and 570 Correctional Services sponsored volunteers were involved with Community Corrections clients.

SUPPORT PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Audits and Standards

During the 1985/86 fiscal year, detailed program audits were conducted on 52 community corrections offices, eight minimum security camps, seven correctional centres, two young offender centres, seven young offender group homes and 16 community residential centres. These 92 audits were conducted to ensure compliance with the division's policy and standards of service.

Audits of contracted non-residential community supervision programs will be piloted during the 1986/87 fiscal year. As well, a progress report system will formally be incorporated into the audit process.

Correctional Escort Services

Alberta Correctional Escort Services transported 17,475 adult offenders to court or between correctional facilities to satisfy custodial sentences. In addition, 10,627 young offenders were escorted to court or between serving facilities in the 1985/86 fiscal year. These statistics compare to 20,567 adult and 2,280 young offender escorts in 1984/85. The opening of a tunnel between the Edmonton Remand Centre and the Edmonton Law Courts Building allowed remand centre staff to escort offenders to court daily and reduced Alberta Correctional Escort Services involvement. The significant increase in escorts for young offenders was due to the age change, incorporating 16 and 17 year-olds into the young offender system.

Alberta Correctional Escort Services has traditionally assumed responsibilty for court movements within major cities, while the RCMP has moved offenders outside local areas. A joint study completed during the 1985/86 fiscal year by the Alberta Correctional Services Division and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police recommended an expansion of Alberta Correctional Escort Services. A test pilot to commence in June 1986, has been approved for the movement of offenders to court, by Alberta Correctional Escort Services, on the Edmonton -Calgary corridor.

Construction Plans

The new Grande Cache Correctional Centre became fully operational in July 1985. New multi-purpose correctional centres under construction in Red Deer and Medicine Hat are scheduled to open in the spring of 1987.

Three new facilities are under construction and scheduled for completion in the 1988/89 fiscal year. These are new young offender centres for Edmonton and Calgary, and a replacement centre for the Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre.

Parole

In December 1985, discussions began for the division to assume federal parole responsibilities for casework and supervision requirements. These discussions were based on an independent consultant's report finding that parole supervision services could be provided by the division in a more cost efficient manner. An agreement between the division and the Correctional Service of Canada is expected to be signed by July 1986.

Correctional Management Information System (CoMIS)

A new format for the Correctional Management Information System for adult correctional centres was implemented in April 1985.

The Correctional Management Information System developed for young offender centres in December 1984 was enhanced during the 1985/86 fiscal year by introducing a report to calculate the federal cost sharing arrangements for the young offender program. The young offender community corrections network was expanded from selected sites to all community corrections offices in June 1985.

A Young Offender Trust Account System (YOTAS), similar to the automated Inmate Trust Account System (ITAS) in adult correctional centres, was developed and operationalized in Strathmore Youth Development Centre and Bow River Young Offender Centre in February 1986.

Plans to expand the computer-based information systems in Alberta Correctional Services are currently under review and an administrative systems study will be completed early in the 1986/87 fiscal year.

SUMMARY

A number of significant trends are immediately evident in the 1985/86 fiscal year data. The transfer of 16 and 17 year-olds from the adult system to the young offender system on April 1, 1985 has caused a slight decrease in the overall adult correctional centre population. The population in young offender centres correspondingly increased during the 1985/86 fiscal year.

The overall decrease in the adult population has resulted in decreased use of adult programs such as probation, delayed probation, bail supervision, fine option, community service orders and correctional centre visitation. The use of community residential centres has also decreased during the 1985/86 fiscal year. The adult population is expected to increase in the 1986/87 fiscal year as Correctional Services begins to incorporate a greater number of federal offenders.

As indicated earlier, the young offender population has dramatically increased since the 1984/85 fiscal year. Remaining consistent with the philosophy of the Young Offenders Act, the division has accommodated the large influx of 16 and 17 year-olds into the system through the extensive use of community-based programs. Programs such as alternative measures, bail supervision, fine option, restitution/compensation and community/personal service have all seen a substantial increase in use during the 1985/86 fiscal year. Additionally, Youth Court Reviews

and the Temporary Release Program have aided the division in releasing young offenders from custody to community supervision. Probation supervision caseloads have correspondingly increased.

In the past several years, there has been a significant decrease in the per centage of adult Natives incarcerated in provincial correctional centres. The proportion of Native inmates had decreased from more than 40 per cent in 1974 to 28.3 per cent in 1985. During the 1985/86 fiscal year, no similar decrease was recorded and it would appear that the Native population has stabilized. Unlike their adult counterparts, the young offender system has shown a dramatic increase in the Native population. It is felt, however, that this increase stems from the overall increase in the young offender population --Natives and non-Natives -- and hence does not typify a significant trend at this point.

The female population in young offender centres and adult correctional centres have increased in most facilities in the province. The increase in the adult female population can be attributed to the rise in the number of federal inmates in the provincial system. There were 10 federal female inmates in provincial correctional centres during the 1984/85 fiscal year, as compared to 21 for the same time period in 1985/86. The increase in the female young offender population coincides with the rise of the overall young offender population and cannot be attributed to any other factor at this time. This increase has caused an expansion of overall female offender programs and a greater program equality with male offenders.

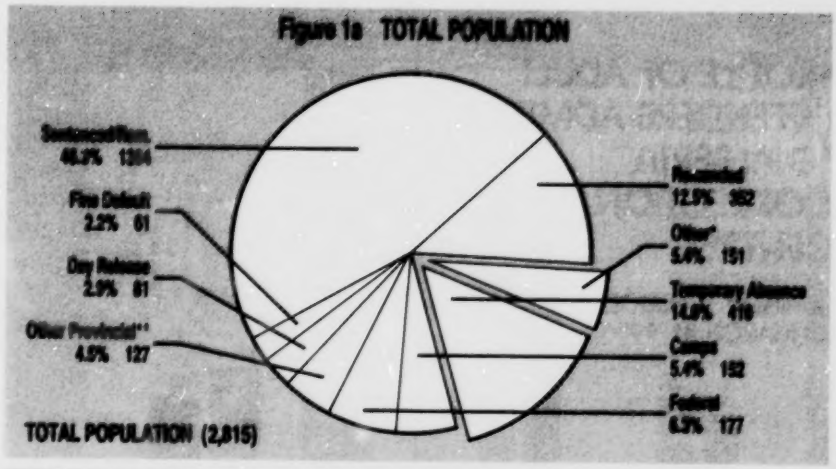
With the increased number of young offenders, the division has been involved in the development of innovative programming through the private sector. Programs such as alternative measures, specialized group home facilities, intensive probation supervision, bail supervision and other community oriented support services have expanded as a result of the co-operative relationship between the private sector and the division.

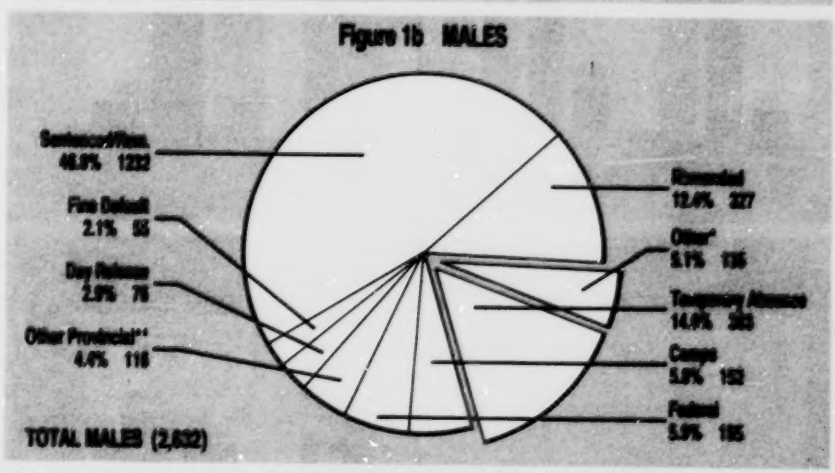
FIGURE 1

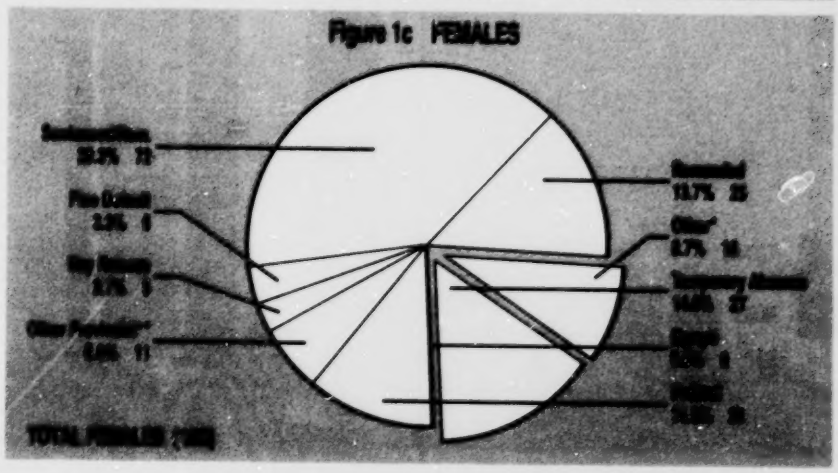
AVERAGE DAILY ADULT OFFENDER

Population in Alberta Correctional Centres

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1985 TO MARCH 31, 1986







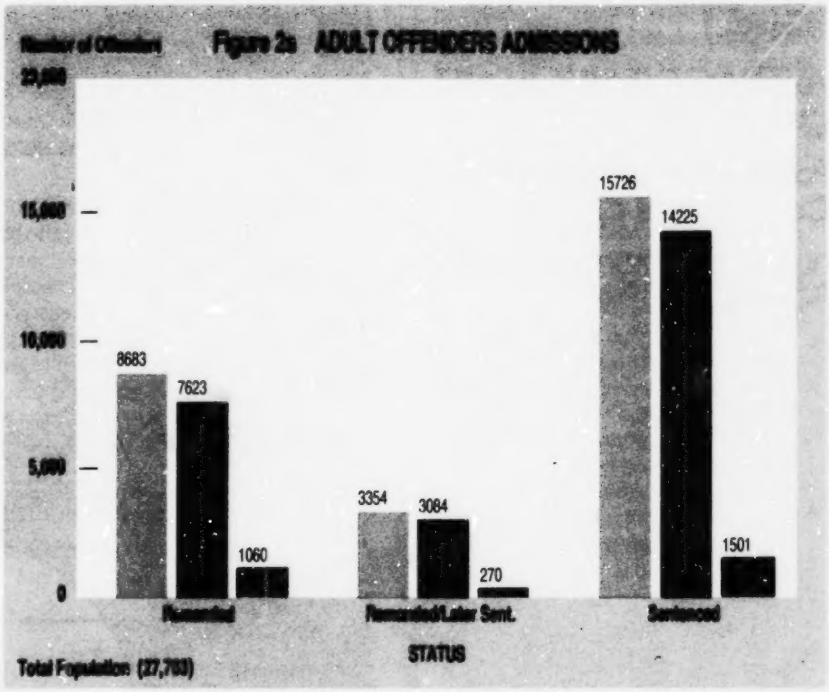
Includes Hospitals or Intermittent Sentence
Includes Out To Court and In Transit

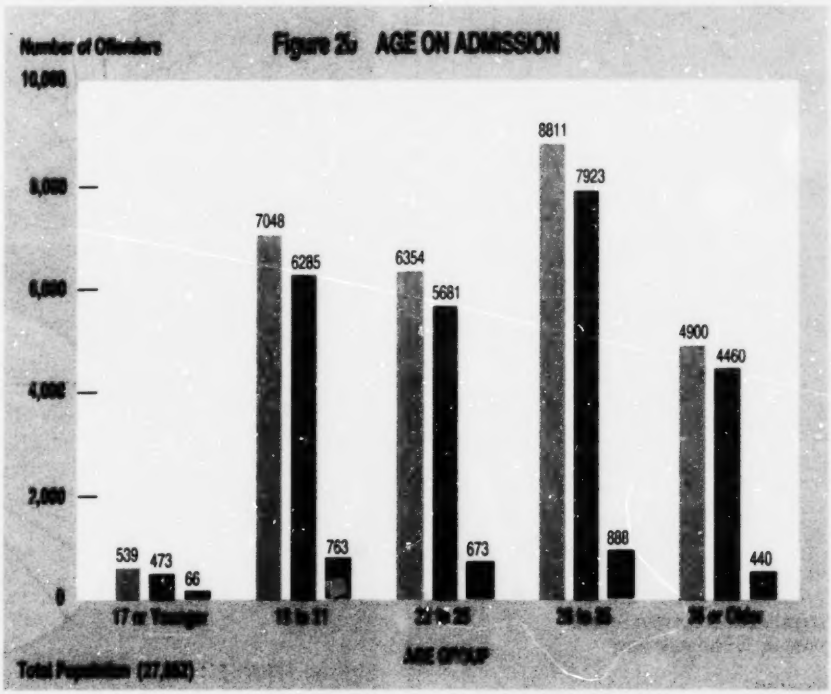
Source: CoMIS

FIGURE 2

PROFILE OF ADULT OFFENDERS ADMITTED TO ALBERTA CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1985 TO MARCH 31, 1986





TOTAL

MALE

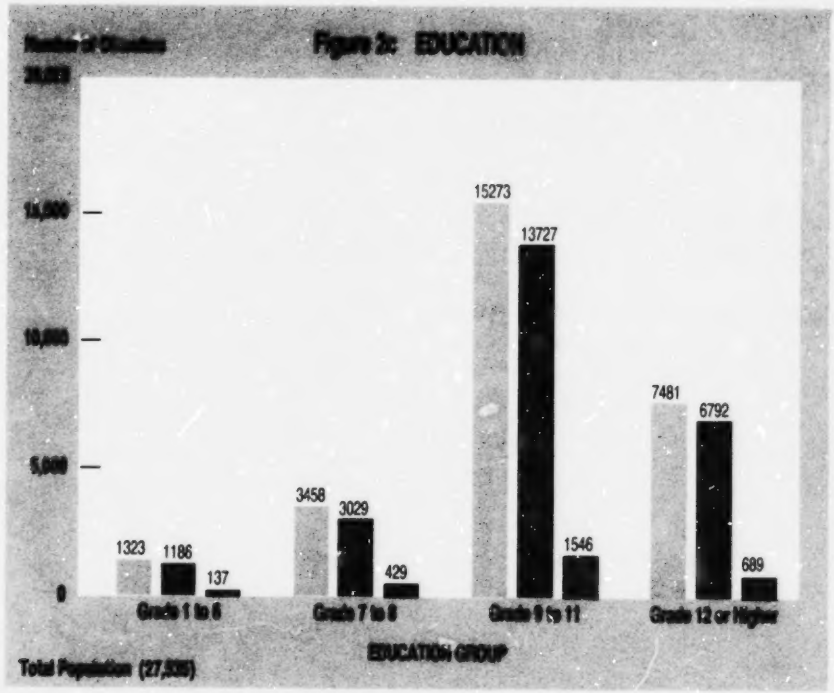
FEMALE

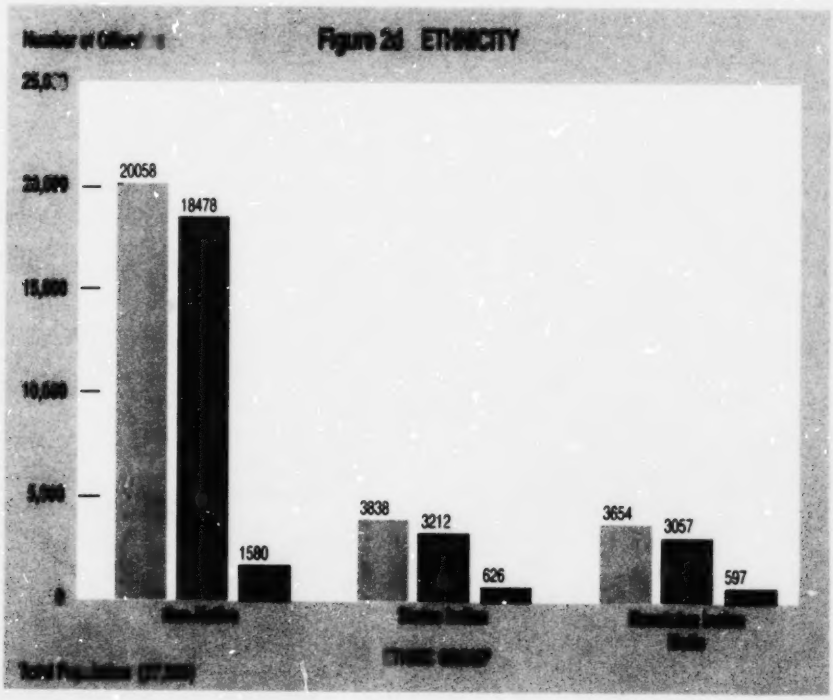
Source: CoMIS

FIGURE 2 (cont.)

PROFILE OF ADULT OFFENDERS ADMITTED TO ALBERTA CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1985 TO MARCH 31, 1986





TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

Source: CoMIS

FIGURE 2 (cont.)

PROFILE OF ADULT OFFENDERS ADMITTED TO ALBERTA CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1985 TO MARCH 31, 1986

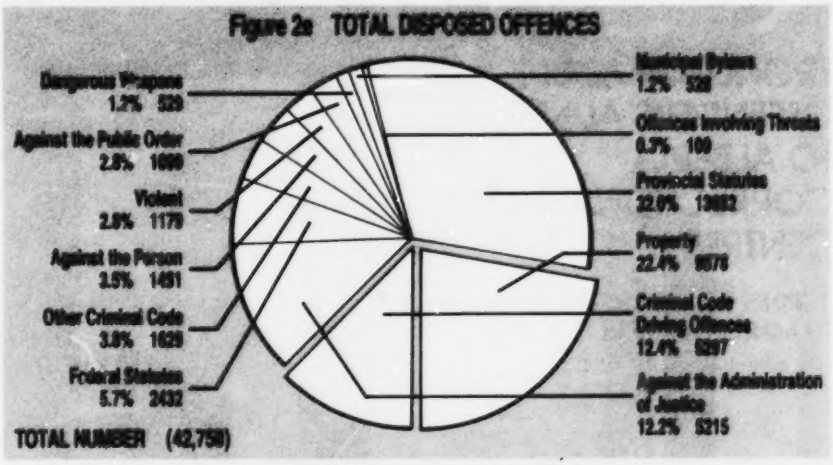


Figure 2e TOTAL DISPOSED OFFENCES
Dangerous Weapons 1.2% 529
Against the Public Order 2.6% 1099
Violent 2.8% 1179
Against the Person 3.5% 1491
Other Criminal Code 3.8% 1629
Federal Statutes 5.7% 2432
Municipal Bylaws 1.2% 528
Offences Involving Threats 0.3% 109
Provincial Statutes 22.0% 13882
Property 22.4% 9578
Criminal Code Driving Offences 12.4% 5297
Against the Administration of Justice 12.2% 5215
TOTAL NUMBER (42,758)

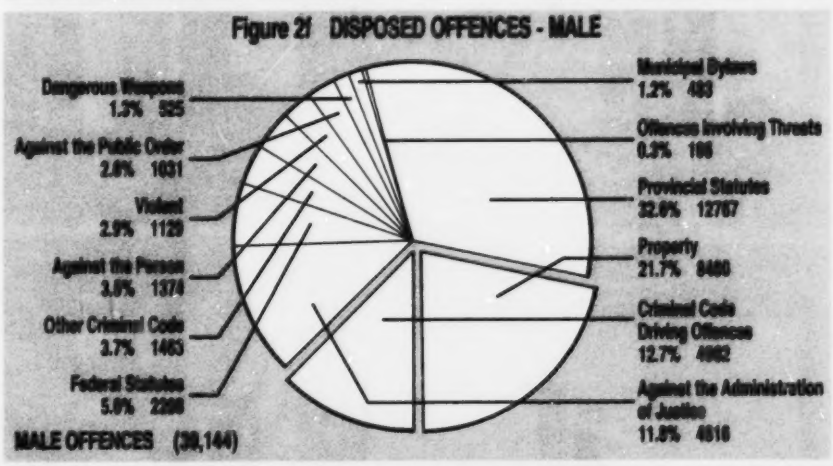
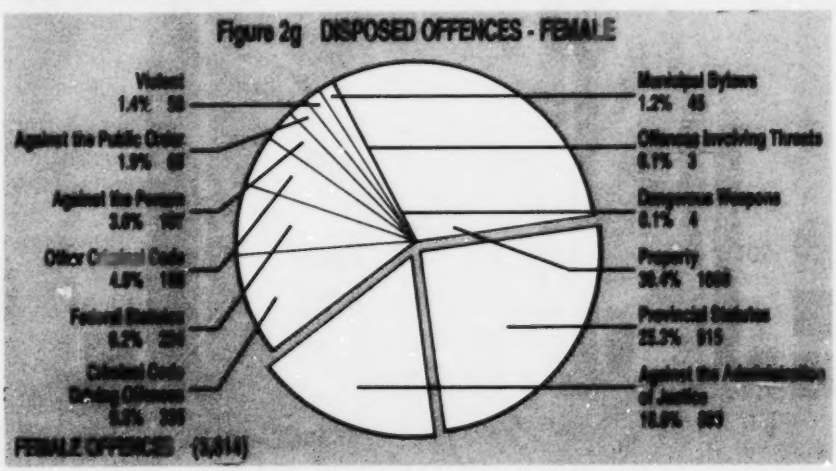


Figure 2f DISPOSED OFFENCES - MALE
Dangerous Weapons 1.3% 525
Against the Public Order 2.6% 1031
Violent 2.9% 1129
Against the Person 3.5% 1374
Other Criminal Code 3.7% 1463
Federal Statutes 5.8% 2288
Municipal Bylaws 1.2% 483
Offences Involving Threats 0.3% 106
Provincial Statutes 32.6% 12767
Property 21.7% 8480
Criminal Code Driving Offences 12.7% 4982
Against the Administration of Justice 11.8% 4616
MALE OFFENCES (39,144)

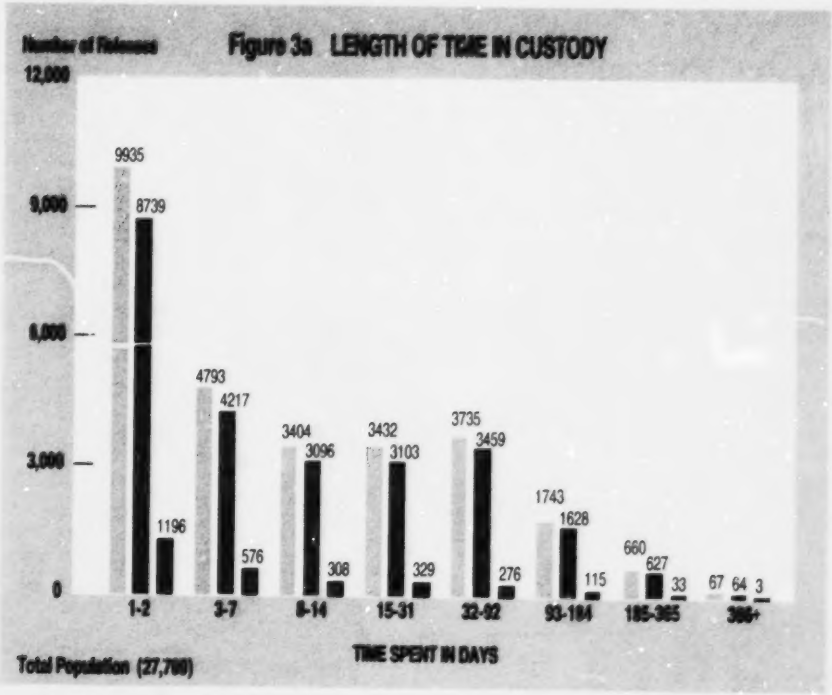


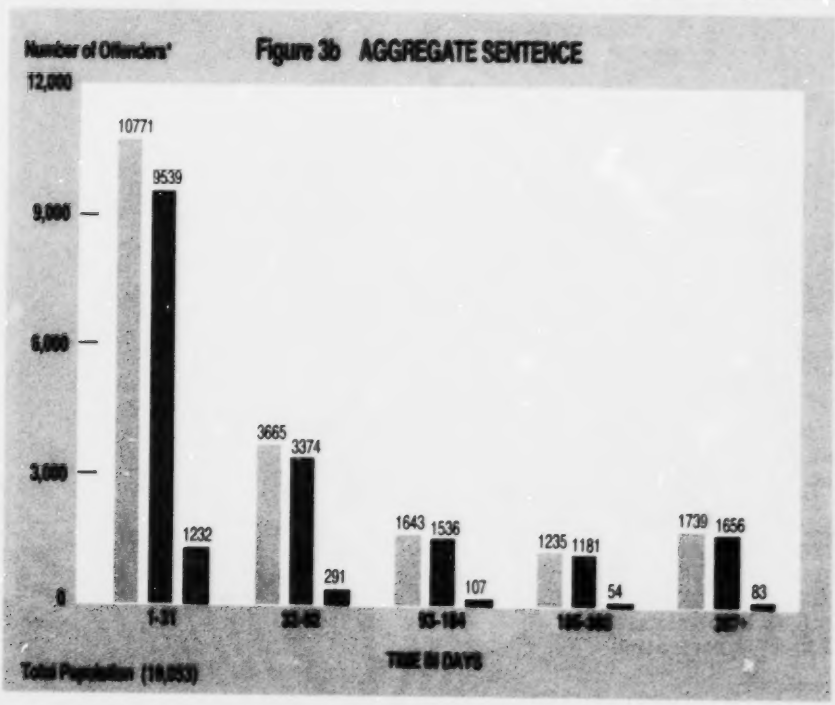
Source: CoMIS

FIGURE 3

ADULT OFFENDERS RELEASED FROM ALBERTA CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1985 TO MARCH 31, 1986





TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

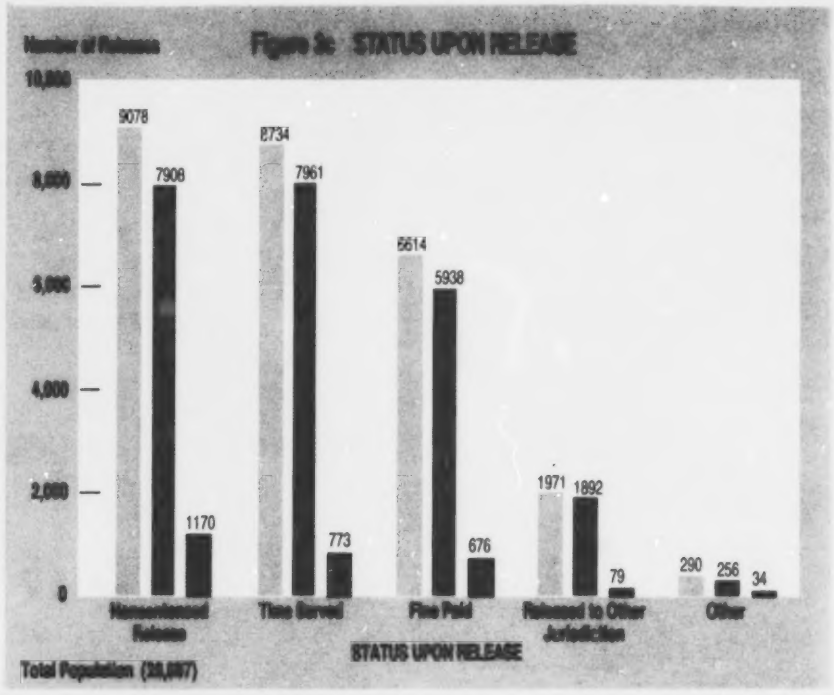
Excludes Remanded Cases

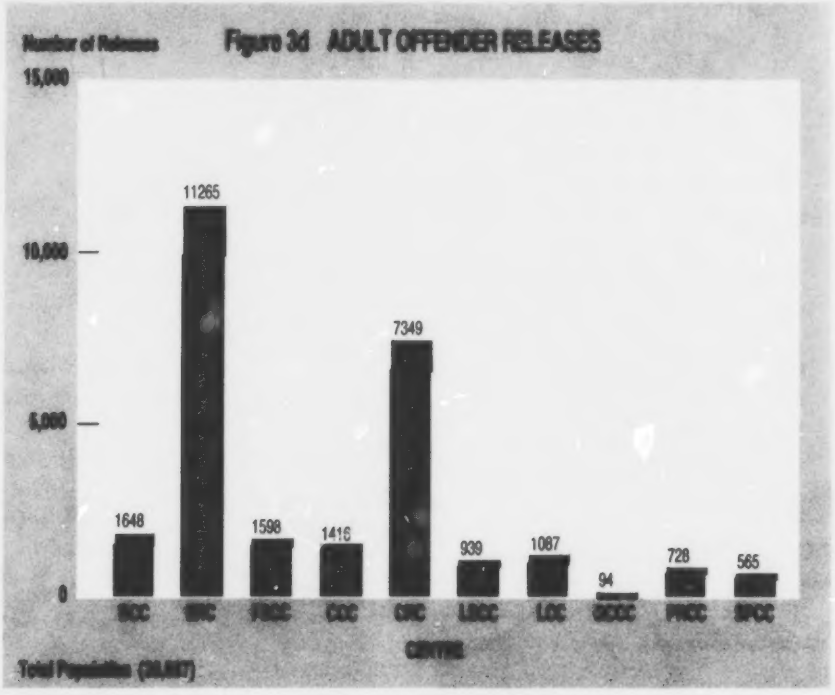
Source: CoMS

FIGURE 3 (cont.)

ADULT OFFENDERS RELEASED FROM ALBERTA CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1985 TO MARCH 31, 1986





TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

Legend
BCC - Belmont Correctional Centre
ERC - Edmonton Remand Centre
FSCC - Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre
CCC - Calgary Correctional Centre
LSCC - Lakeside Correctional Centre
LCC - Lethbridge Correctional Centre
GCCC - Grande Cache Correctional Centre
PRCC - Peace River Correctional Centre
SPCC - St. Paul Correctional Centre

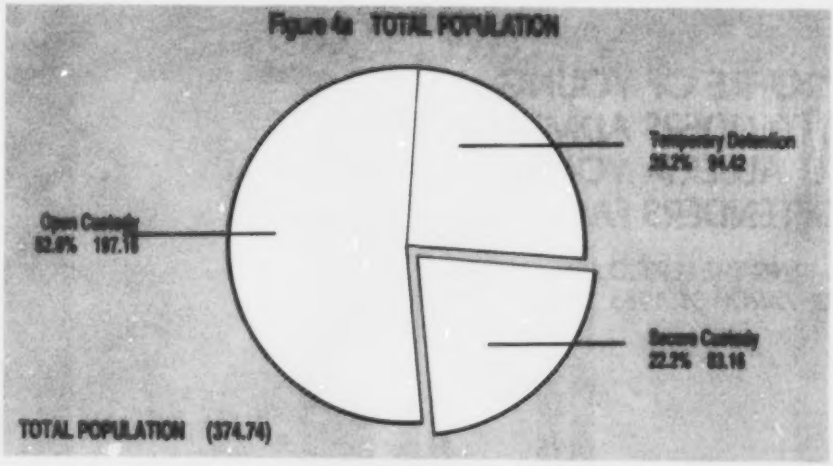
Source: CoMIS

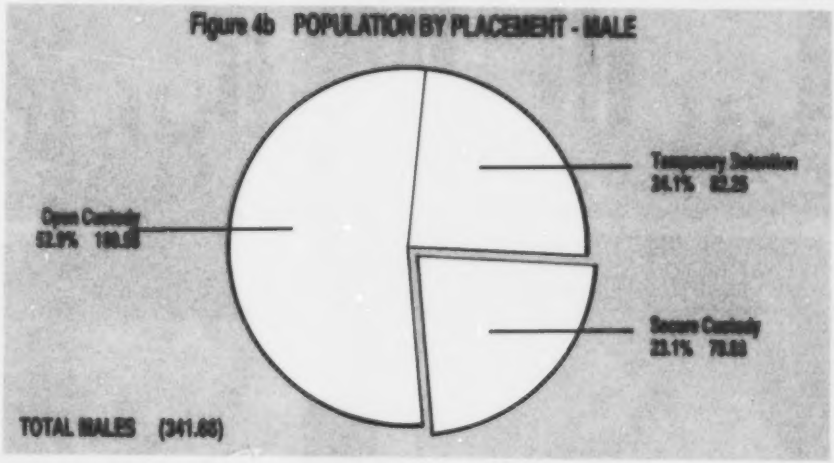
FIGURE 4

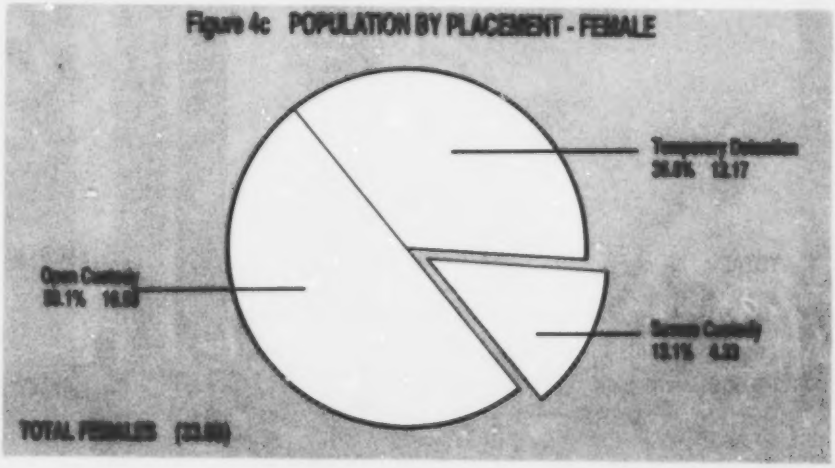
AVERAGE DAILY YOUNG OFFENDER

Population in Alberta Young Offender Facilities

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1985 TO MARCH 31, 1986





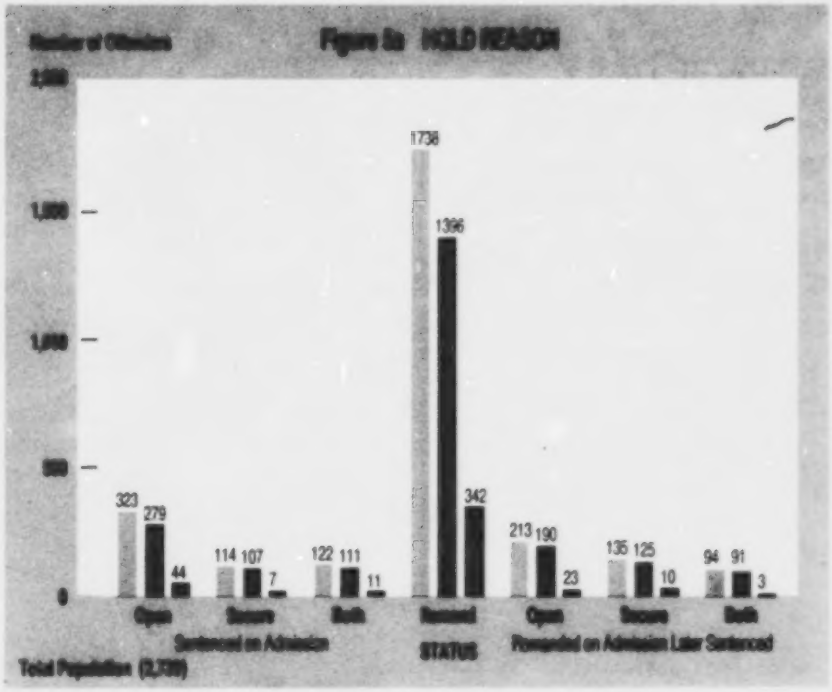


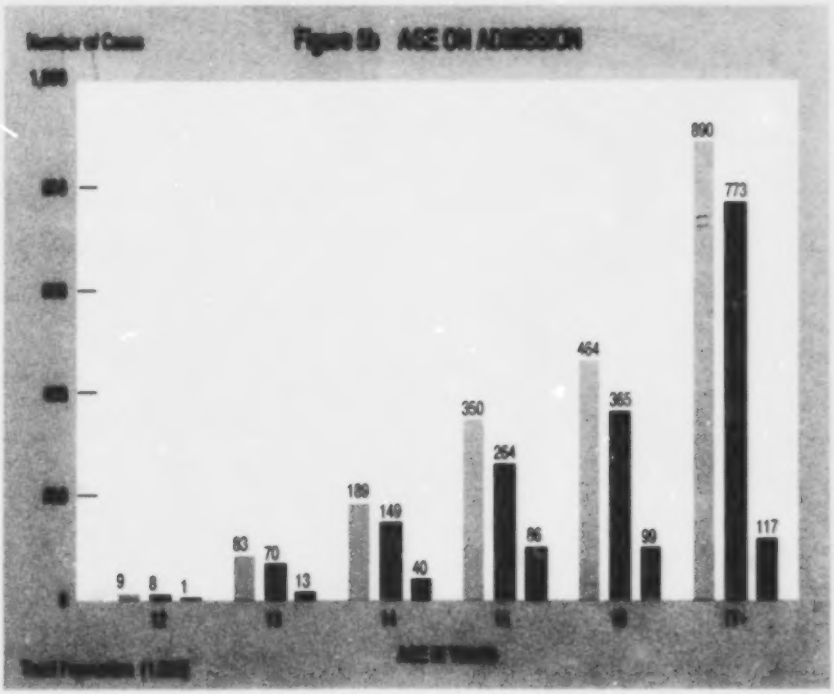
Source: Young Offender Placement Authority

FIGURE 5

PROFILE OF YOUNG OFFENDERS ADMITTED TO ALBERTA YOUNG OFFENDERS FACILITIES

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1985 TO MARCH 31, 1986





TOTAL

MALE

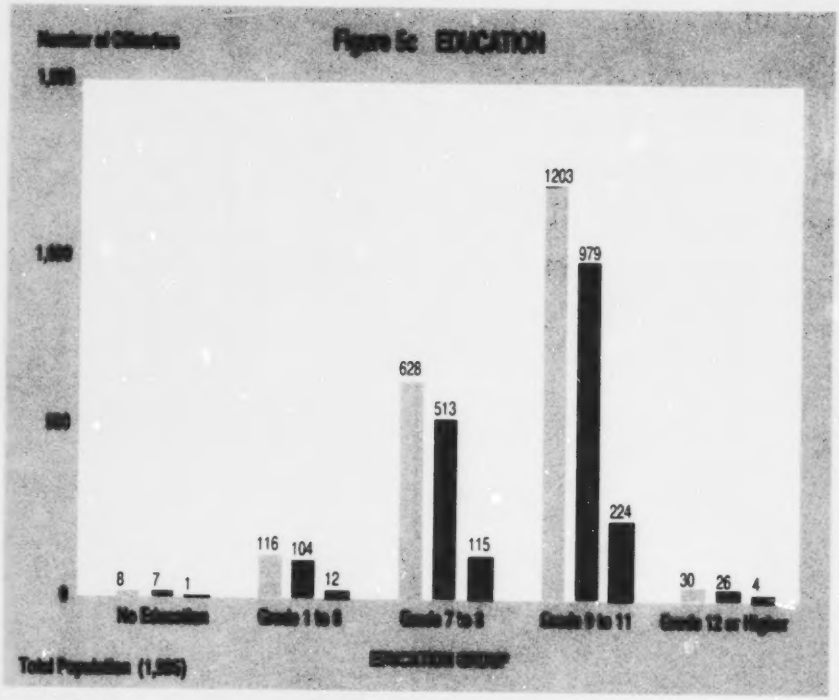
FEMALE

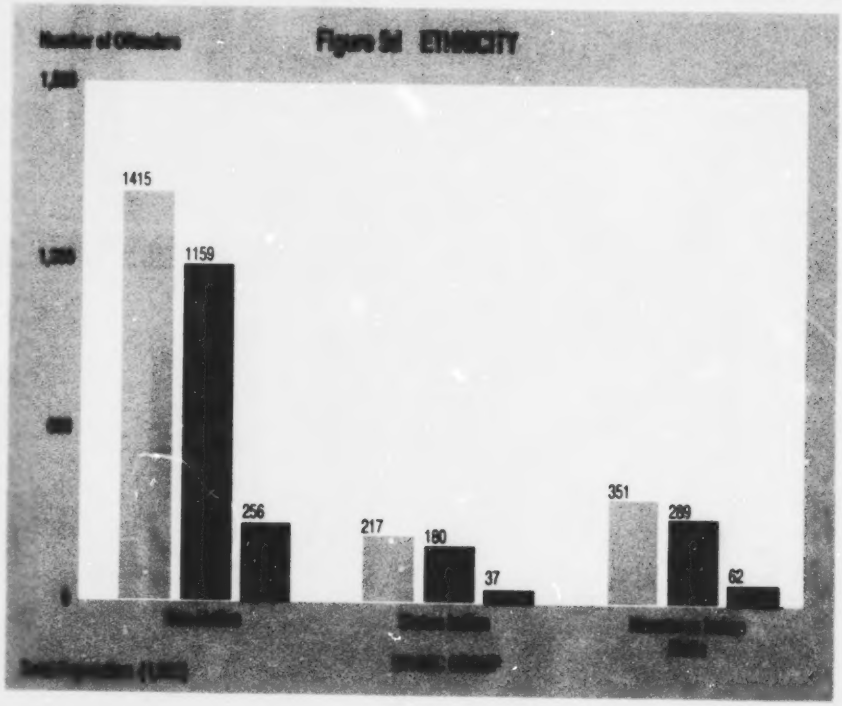
Source: CoMIS

FIGURE 5 (cont.)

PROFILE OF YOUNG OFFENDERS ADMITTED TO ALBERTA YOUNG OFFENDERS FACILITIES

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1985 TO MARCH 31, 1986





TOTAL

MALE

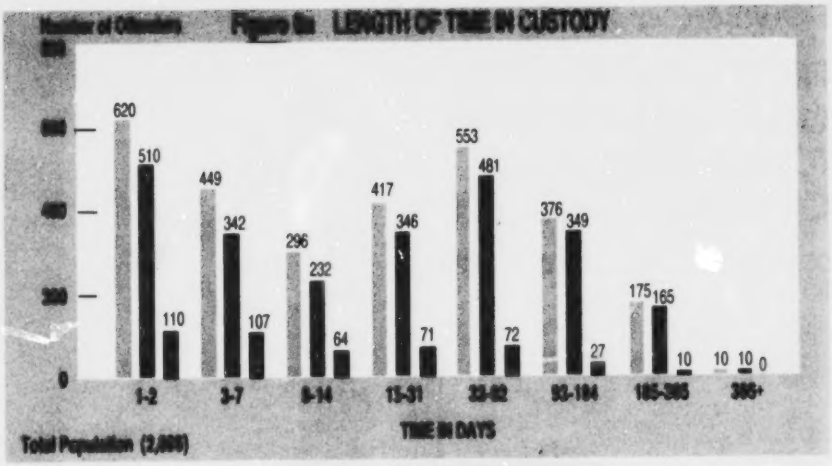
FEMALE

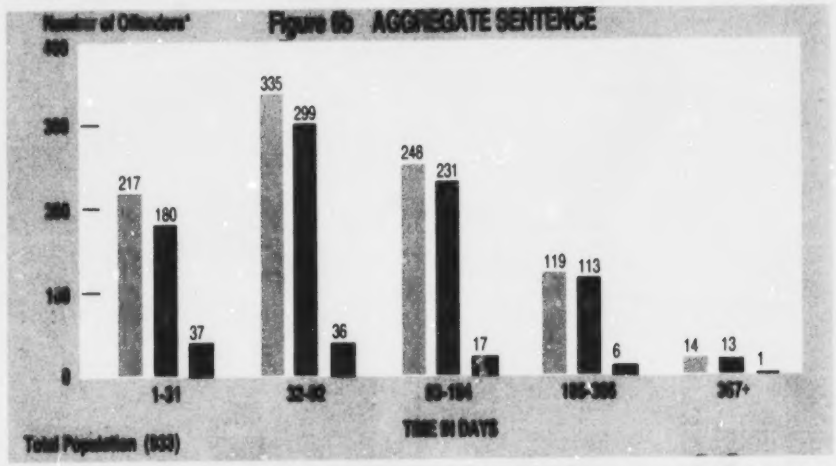
Source: CoMIS

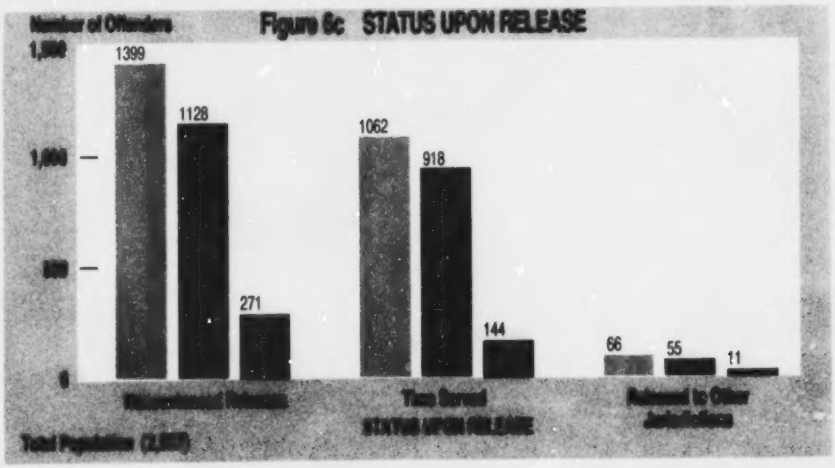
FIGURE 6

YOUNG OFFENDERS RELEASED FROM ALBERTA YOUNG OFFENDER FACILITIES

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1985 TO MARCH 31, 1986







TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

*Excludes Remanded Cases

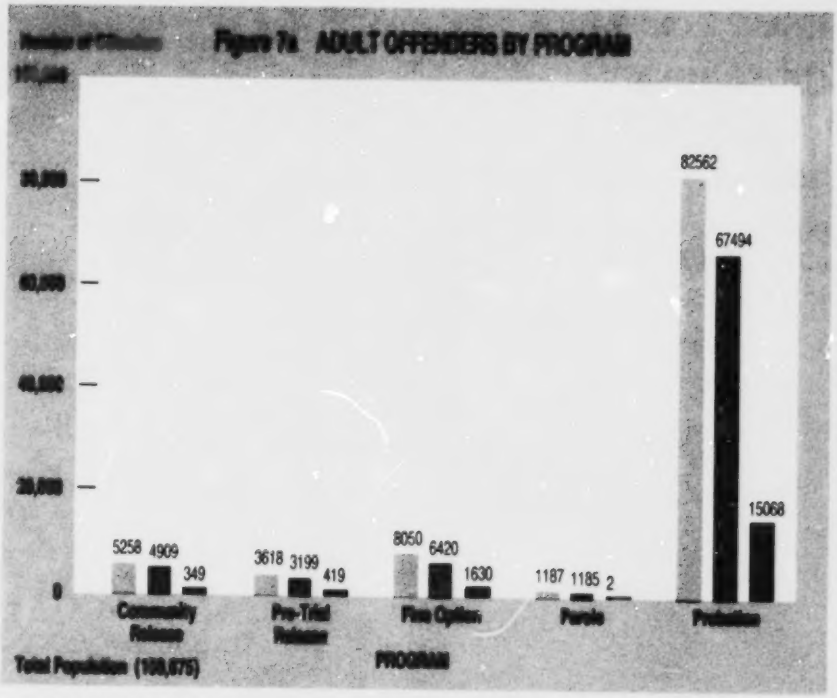
Source: CoMIS

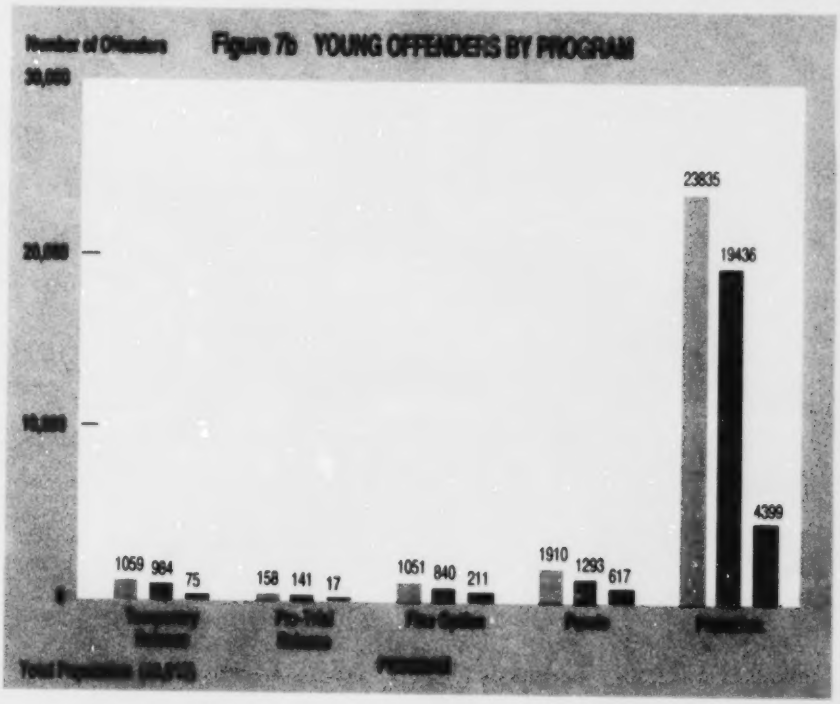
FIGURE 7

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS:

Adult vs. Young Offender

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1985 TO MARCH 31, 1986





TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

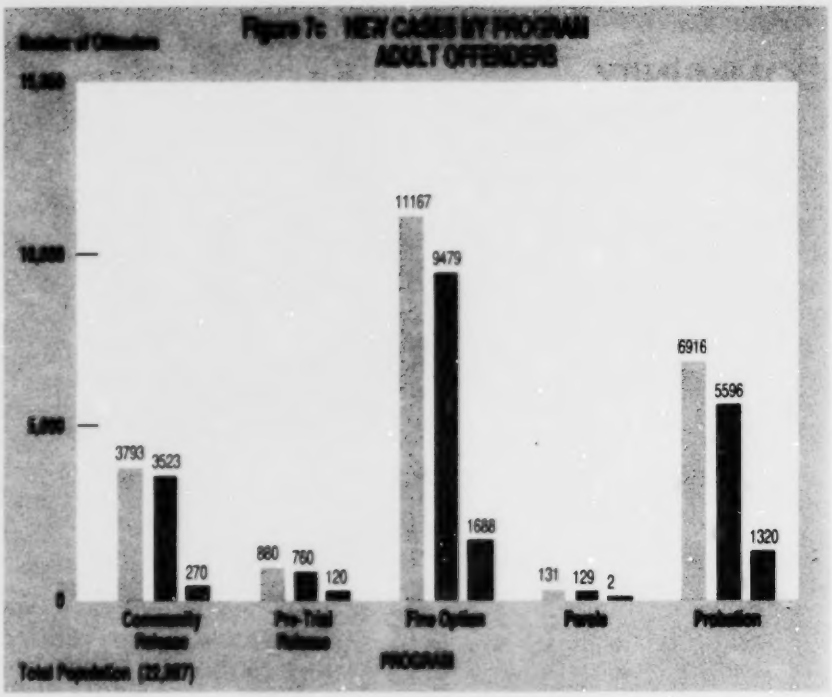
Source: CoMIS

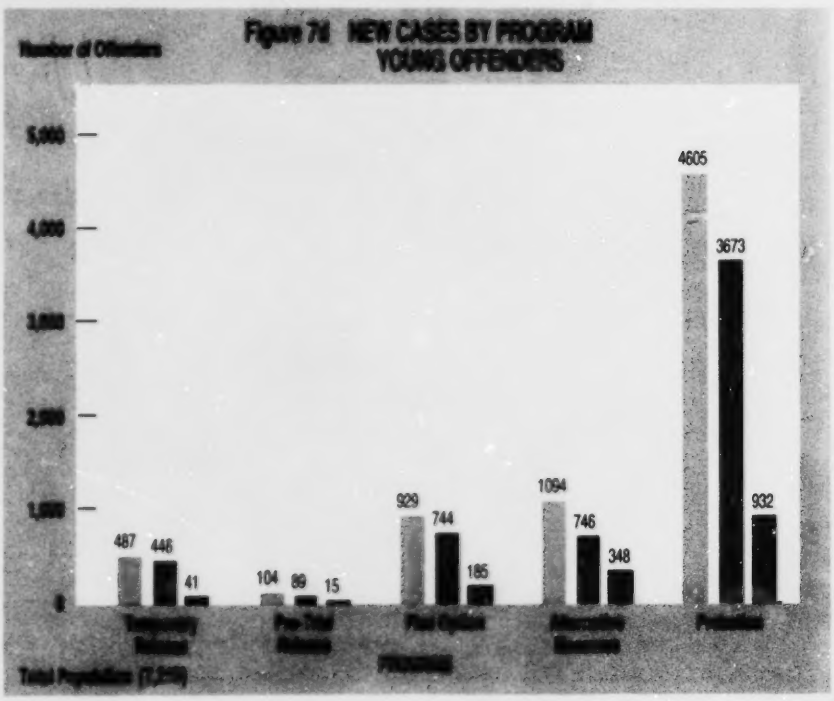
FIGURE 7 (cont.)

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS:

Adult vs. Young Offender

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1985 TO MARCH 31, 1986





TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

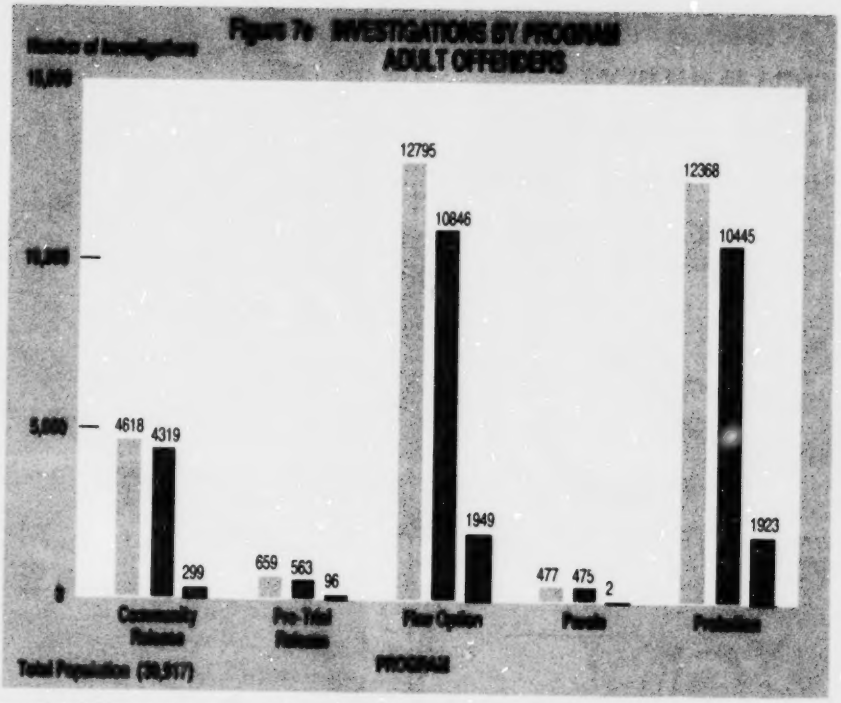
Source: CoMIS

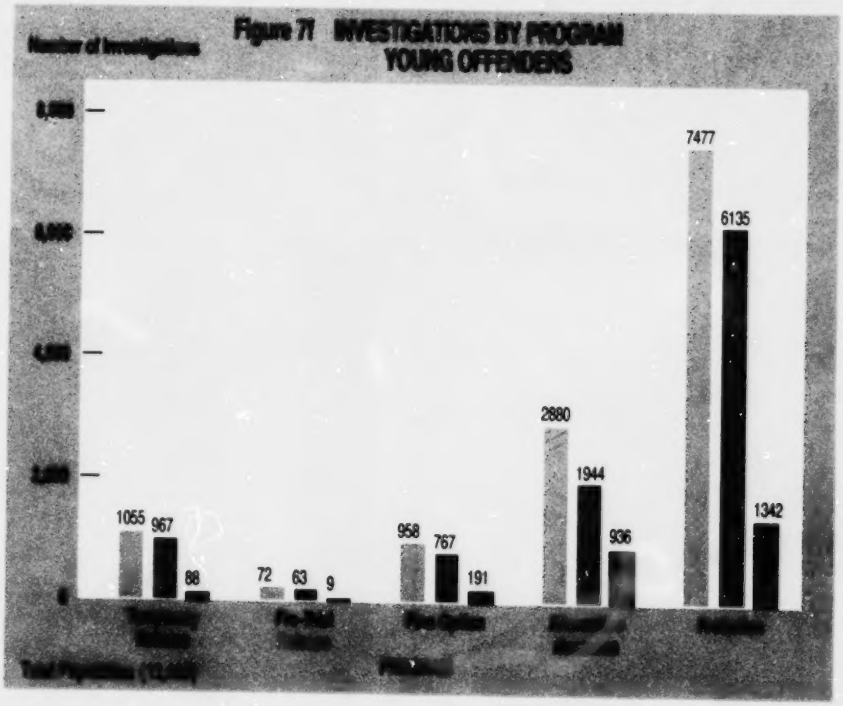
FIGURE 7 (cont.)

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS:

Adult vs. Young Offender

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1985 TO MARCH 31, 1986





TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

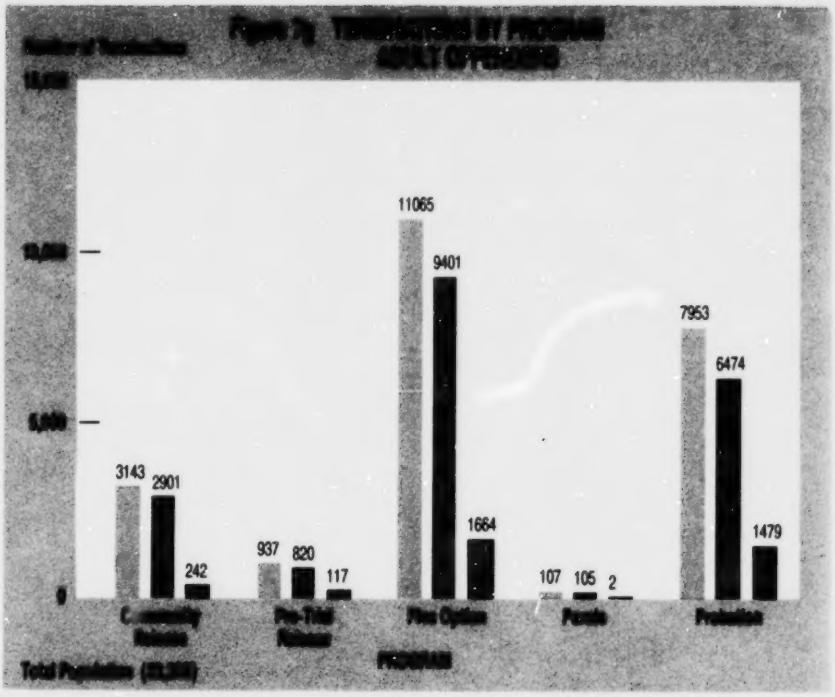
Source: CoMIS

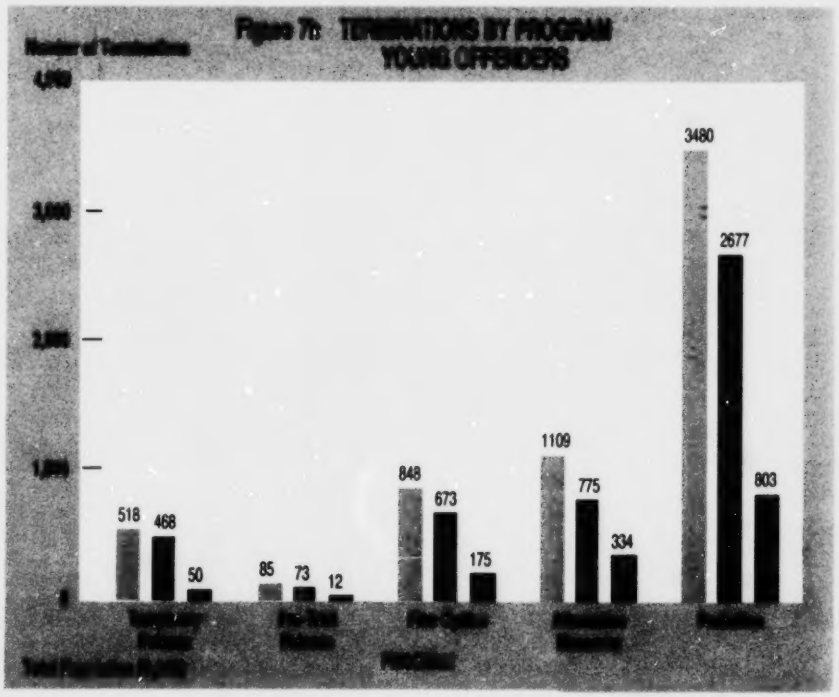
FIGURE 7 (cont.)

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS:

Adult vs. Young Offender

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1985 TO MARCH 31, 1986





TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

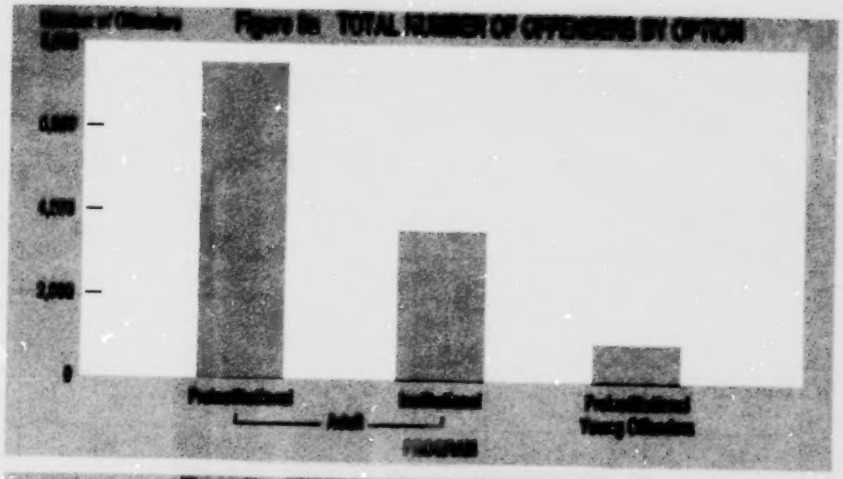
Source: CoMIS

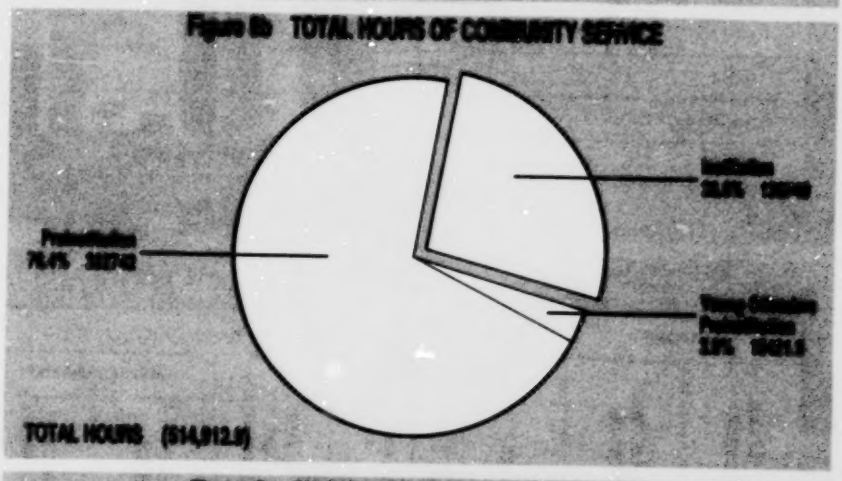
FIGURE 8

FINE OPTION PROGRAM:

Adult and Young Offenders

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1985 TO MARCH 31, 1986





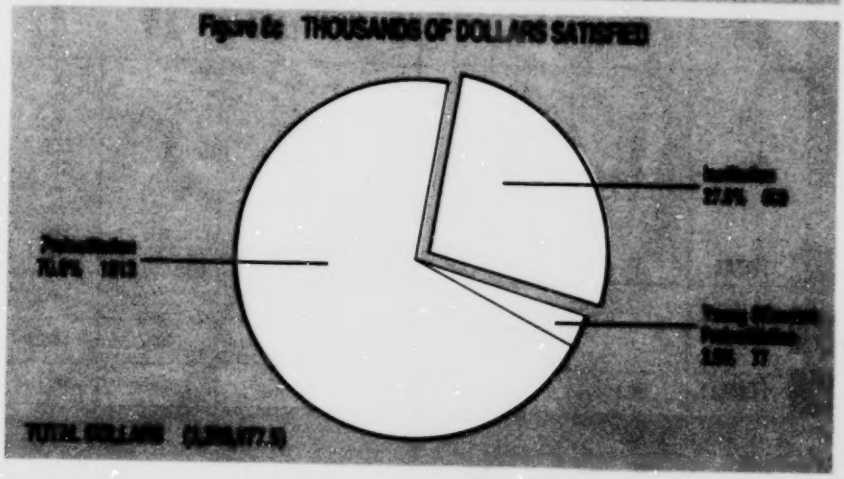
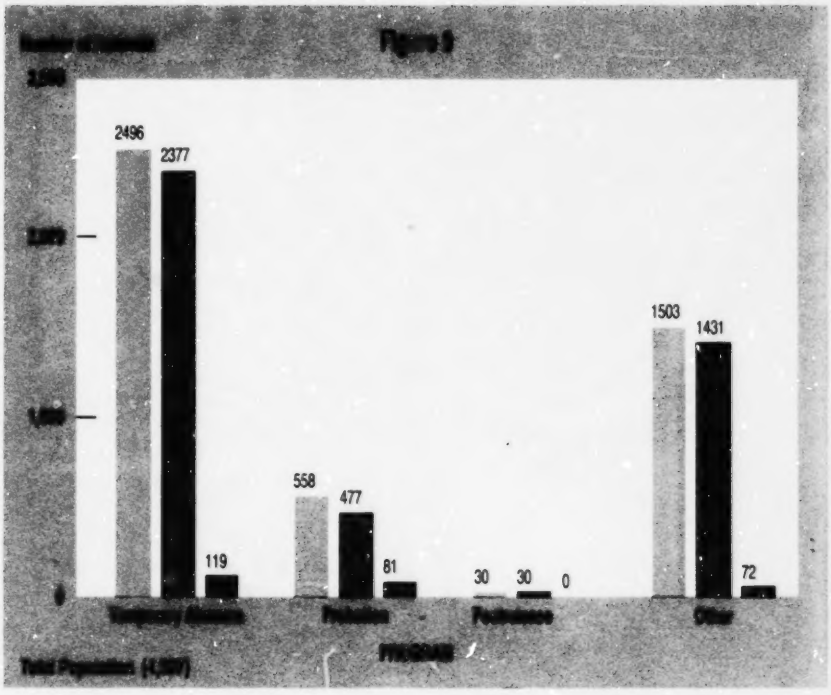


FIGURE 9

REFERRALS FROM ALBERTA CORRECTIONAL SERVICES TO COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL CENTRES

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1985 TO MARCH 31, 1986



TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

Source: CoMIS

TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

1985/86 FISCAL YEAR

Figure 10a

TYPE / STATUS		TEMPORARY ABSENCE APPLICATIONS					TOTAL
		MADE	DENIED	GRANTED			
				DAY RELEASE	FULL RELEASE		
					HOME	CRC	
6-15	Educ.	84	15	37	12	20	69
	Emp.	2,686	485	846	868	487	2,201
	Treat.	877	135	117	39	586	742
	Rec/Weekend	375	76	29	267	3	299
	Other	13	5	1	7	-	8
1-5	Weekend	1,100	379	586	135	-	721
	Compas.	129	35	85	9	-	94
	Other	2,616	646	933	964	73	1,970
1-3	Admin. Release	1,610	-	-	1,610	-	1,610
GROUP		4,969	402	4,567	-	-	4,567
TOTAL		14,459	2,178	7,201*	3,911*	1,169	12,281

Number of inmates granted parole during 1985/86 fiscal year = 14
*Total T.A. releases (1985/86) excluding group passes and administrative releases = 6104

Figure 10b

TYPE / STATUS		TEMPORARY ABSENCE APPLICATIONS GRANTED*	CASE ACTIONS					CASELOAD	
			TEMPORARY ABSENCE		SUSPENSIONS AND VIOLATIONS (ALL OTHER TYPES)	TEMPORARY ABSENCE		CASELOAD ON MARCH 31, 1985	CASELOAD ON MARCH 31, 1986
			SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED	PERMITS CANCELLED		REINSTATED	REVOKED		
6-15	Educ.	69	42	1	40	14	24	7	9
	Emp.	2,201	1,705	93	732	228	433	333	323
	Treat.	742	507	30	288	69	191	102	108
	Rec/Weekend	299	256	9	13	3	10	22	34
	Other	8	12	-	4	2	1	6	1
1-5	Weekend	721	696	22	2	-	2	2	1
	Compas.	94	92	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Other	1,970	1,908	42	26	-	25	13	10
1-3	Admin. Release	1,610	1,597	12	1	-	1	-	-
GROUP		4,567	4,293	274	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		12,281	11,108	484	1,106	316	687	485	487

Number of [illegible] granted a temporary absence during 1985/86 fiscal year = 12,281
*Due to [illegible] the total [illegible] "Successfully Completed, Permits Cancelled, and Revoked" may not add up to total T.A. Applications granted.

LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

ERHART HAHN, Director

LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

The Law Enforcement Division is responsible for the administration of the Police Act (RSA 1981), the Private Investigators and Security Guards Act (RSA 1980), gun control legislation and the operation of the Alberta Highway Patrol. While discharging these responsibilities, the division maintains a close working relationship with police departments, municipal police commissions, private investigation and security guard agencies, the transportation industry, provincial and federal government departments and agencies, as well as the general public.

LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS

In the fiscal year 1985/86, $29,216,727 was distributed in unconditional law enforcement grants to all urban municipalities which have their own police force or have entered into an RCMP municipal policing contract.

The division also administers the following:

Police Building Grant

This is to assist urban municipalities with the construction of new police facilities, or renovations to existing police buildings. The grant pays two-thirds of the construction cost, up to a maximum of $50,000.

Police Phase-In Grant

This is a five-year grant to assist urban municipalities which establish their own police force or enter into a policing agreement for RCMP municipal policing. These municipalities are reimbursed at the rate of 60 per cent of the per-man-cost in year one, 40 per cent in year two, and 25 per cent in years three, four and five.

Liquor Control Subsidy

This subsidy is paid to those urban municipalities with their own lock-up facilities whose police detain individuals under section 77(1) of the Liquor Control Act. Expenditures total in 1985/86 was $118,417.

Summer Village Policing Subsidy

Each summer village which employed a special constable to provide additional enforcement during the period May 15 to November 15 inclusive was reimbursed $500 per month. Total 1985/86 expenditures amounted to $33,750.

POLICE TRAINING GRANTS

The division provides funds to assist smaller police departments in providing staff with basic police training, special courses in criminal investigation, breathalyzer operation, identification techniques, radar operation, sudden death investigations and other areas on request.

PRIVATE INVESTIGATORS AND SECURITY GUARDS ACT

Under the Private Investigators and Security Guards Act, the Solicitor General's Department is responsible for the licensing of contract security and private investigator personnel.

Licences issued over the 1985/86 fiscal period totalled 5,256, an increase of nine per cent over the total of 1984-year licences issued.

Agencies are audited bi-annually to ensure compliance with provincial legislation.

To meet concerns voiced by the industry over the past two years, the division has drafted a discussion paper, the proposed Private Security Industry Act, which has been circulated to interested associations, members of the industry and police forces.

LOCKSMITHS

Under Section 311 of the Criminal Code, the Solicitor General's Department is responsible for issuing locksmith licences. During 1985/86, 217 persons were issued locksmith licences in the province.

DESIGNATION OF QUALIFIED TECHNICIANS/ANALYSTS

Section 238(1) of the Criminal Code provides for the designation of analysts and qualified technicians by the Solicitor General of Alberta for the purpose of analyzing blood samples, and taking breath samples of persons suspected of operating a motor vehicle while impaired. During the fiscal year 1985/86, 149 such appointments were issued to various municipal police forces and the RCMP.

On December 4, 1985, amendments to the Criminal Code came into effect concerning the crime of impaired driving. As a result of these amendments, 1,160 qualified technicians and analysts were redesignated. The new law also provides that a police officer may, under certain conditions, accompany a suspected impaired driver to a medical facility to obtain a blood sample. The technicians who may take these blood samples must be designated by the Alberta Solicitor General and this has been done by way of group designation. The groups designated as qualified

technicians to take blood samples are:

- registered nurses or permit holders under the Nursing Professions Act;
- nationally certified laboratory technologists;
- certified combined technicians as certified by N.A.I.T. and the Kelsey Institute of Applied Arts & Science.

The taking of blood samples from suspected impaired drivers for the purposes of criminal prosecution is restricted by the Criminal Code and it is not to be used as an alternative to a breathalyzer test.

LAW ENFORCEMENT APPEAL BOARD

Mr. Justice S.V. Legg continued as chairman, Mr. Les Thirlwell continued as a board member, and Mr. D.M. McDonald was appointed as a member of the board.

During the year, 20 appeals were brought before the board pursuant to section 33(5) of the Police Act.

CRIME AND TRAFFIC STATISTICS

Offences did not increase in 1985, although the significant reductions of recent years were not repeated. Crimes against the person increased 7.3 per cent, perhaps due in part to changes in the law governing assault. Property offences decreased slightly, while overall Criminal Code offences increased by 1.3 per cent. Drug offences increased by 13 per cent, while provincial statute offences decreased by nine per cent. Totalling all offences, there was a one per cent decrease in 1985.

The number of persons charged with alcohol related driving offences decreased 12 per cent to 21,000.

NATIVE POLICING

Nineteen Indian Bands employ band constables to work on their respective reserves, and 71 have been given special constable appointments, with authority to enforce the Indian Act and specific provincial statutes. While they work with the RCMP in maintaining law and order on the reserve, they are not a replacement for the provincial policing service. The Department of Indian Affairs provides financial support for tribal police to receive orientation training from the Alberta RCMP training section.

The RCMP Indian Special Constable Program has an authorized establishment of 46 positions. Alberta paid 54 per cent of the cost and the federal Department of Indian and Northern Affairs paid 46 per cent. Native special constables were stationed at 26 detachments which have Indian policing responsibilities. All of the positions were filled, which indicates a high degree of interest and acceptance. Some have qualified to become regular members of that force.

MUNICIPAL POLICE COMMISSIONS

Departmental staff maintain regular contact with police commissions, council members and administrators. Several topics of continuing concern have been the development of a new Police Act, RCMP municipal policing agreements, policing costs, law enforcement grants, courtroom security and commission authority.

POLICING SERVICES

Public police services are provided to Albertans by ten municipal police departments and the RCMP.

The ten municipal forces are comprised of 2,500 peace officers and 653 support staff, and provide service to more than half the population of the province.

The RCMP, under contract, provide provincial police service to an area in which 23 per cent of Alberta's population resides. The authorized strength of 1, 365 is comprised of 1,184 members and 181 public servants. Service is provided from 109 detachments and 42 highway patrol units. Approximately 230 positions are dedicated to full-time traffic law enforcement.

In 1978, Alberta approved the establishment of a 450-person RCMP auxiliary group to complement regular peace officers in the event of a disaster or other emergency. These personnel are required to contribute many volunteer hours, patrolling and training with other RCMP officers to maintain a state of readiness. The province provides extra funding for uniforms and equipment. They are appointed provincial special constables and have full peace officer authority while accompanied by a regular member of the RCMP.

The RCMP also perform municipal policing services under contract to 60 urban municipalities in which 19 per cent of Alberta's population reside. Five hundred and sixty-six members were so employed while the respective municipalities employed 180 office support staff to assist the police.

CRIME PREVENTION

A new partnership in crime prevention was struck in June of 1984. A variety of social service, business and professional associations met with Alberta police officers to discuss how they could work together to prevent crime. As

an organization, under the name of Albertans for Crime Prevention, this group concluded that legitimate solutions to community crime problems are best addressed within the confines of the municipality. To this end, this committee and the Law Enforcement Division, which provides the services of a facilitator/co-ordinator, have concentrated on the establishment of local crime prevention committees to address community crime problems and initiate and maintain meaningful resolutions to those problems.

The Law Enforcement Division, in an effort to enhance the current participation of local citizens, has established a media campaign which uses the theme "Your Community Needs You: In Crime Prevention". In addition, a semi-annual newsletter 'PERSPECTIVES: AN OVERVIEW OF CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES IN ALBERTA' is published for Alberta police and volunteers who are actively involved in crime prevention.

The Law Enforcement Division participated in the planning of National Crime Prevention Week 1985, and undertook activities in Alberta to focus community attention on crime prevention and to inspire more local participation in the various programs.

The Law Enforcement Division participated in the Rural Crime Watch Annual Meeting in Westlock, Alberta. Rural Crime Watch represents some 18,000 farmers and ranchers who work with police to resolve local crime problems.

The Law Enforcement Division, with the Calgary Police Service, sponsored and hosted the annual meeting of Albertans for Crime Prevention. One hundred-and-fifty delegates from throughout Alberta were in attendance to gather information and to promote local crime prevention activities.

In 1985, the Alberta Solicitor General's Crime Prevention Awards were distributed to 14 individuals, associations, businesses and professionals who had made outstanding contributions to their communities through crime prevention.

The Police Crime Prevention Committee, which was struck in 1976 and is composed of representatives of Alberta police departments, has amalgamated its efforts with those of Albertans for Crime Prevention. However, this committee will continue to meet as a separate police entity to advise, review, identify and recommend police-orientated crime prevention programs for province-wide promotion.

Some of the crime prevention activities pursued by Albertans for Crime Prevention and Alberta police officers are:

- Neighbourhood Watch
- Block Watch
- Municipal Crime Prevention Committees
- Home Security
- Operation Identification
- Lady Beware
- Block Parent
- Vandalism
- Auto Theft
- Credit Card Fraud
- Range Patrol
- Bike Check
- Senior Power (Senior Citizens)
- Operation Provident
- Rural Crime Watch
- Crime Stoppers

In addition, police forces in the province lecture citizens on the following topics:

- Residential security inspection
- Child abuse and safety
- Drugs and alcohol
- Shoplifting
- Robbery prevention

A budget has been established for radio, television and newspaper advertising and for grants to supplement programs. This program support has received favourable comments from both the police and private citizens.

To enhance the activities of police and community groups, the Law Enforcement Division provides a crime prevention film library service which contains 66 titles. In addition, crime prevention resource materials such as the following pamphlets are revised and produced regularly:

- Residential Security
- Mind Your Business (Business Security)
- Stop Vandalism
- Ski Check
- Arrest Arson
- Lady Beware

CHECKSTOP PROGRAM

The CheckStop Program, which commenced November, 1973, is a combined enforcement-education program designed to remove impaired drivers from the highway. The education aspect is aimed at changing public attitudes toward drinking and driving through the use of advertising, emphasizing the inherent dangers and consequences. Police participate by conducting roadside vehicle checks throughout the province. During the year, 474,553 vehicles were checked through 29,874 CheckStop locations.

Citizens and police consider the program to be effective. A recent survey indicates a significant degree of awareness of the program by Albertans.

The Law Enforcement Division also participates in the Impaired Driving Countermeasures Co-ordinating Committee to design an Alberta government response to impaired driving.

LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

SPECIAL CONSTABLE APPOINTMENTS

Under the provisions of Section 38 of the Police Act (RSA 1980), the Solicitor General has authority to appoint persons as special constables to enforce certain statutes. At the present time, 1,478 individuals hold special constable appointments, of which 758 were appointed during the fiscal year 1985/86.

SUMMER STUDENT EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM (S.T.E.P.)

In 1978, the division, in co-operation with the departments of Advanced Education and Manpower, developed a pilot project that offered work-related experience to those potential peace officer students enrolled in the community college law enforcement program who have completed the first or second year of their course. During the 1985/86 fiscal year, the program provided 47 students with summer employment from May 1, 1985 to August 31, 1985 at 19 locations.

The response by both students and employers has been excellent.

GUN CONTROL

The Chief Provincial Firearms Officer (C.P.F.O.) is responsible for the administration and coordination of all aspects of gun control within the province, as required by the Criminal Code.

There are 125 police agencies in the province who submit a monthly report on all monies collected and other work performed by them in relation to the firearms legislation. The C.P.F.O. administers all financial matters dealing with this program, which include Firearms Acquisition Certificates (F.A.C.) and Firearms and Ammunition Business Permit fees.

During 1985/86, 28,668 applications for F.A.C.s were processed within the province, and 1,100 Firearms and Ammunition Business Permit applications were processed.

Police agencies issue all Firearms Acquisition Certificates and conduct inspections of business which are authorized to handle firearms. The C.P.F.O.'s office issues all Firearms and Ammunition Business Permits.

ALBERTA HIGHWAY PATROL

The Alberta Highway Patrol consists of 66 uniformed members and 30 support staff, who are located in 28 offices throughout the province. In 20 of the 28 offices, the support staff also perform driver examination duties for the Motor Vehicle Division.

Members of the branch are appointed as special constables with peace officer authority to enforce the provincial statutes and the Motor Vehicle Transportation Act (Canada) as these acts relate to the trucking industry, i.e. motor carrier laws, weight enforcement, and safety equipment. Members also work with the various school districts on school bus safety. Activities related to private vehicles are primarily restricted to enforcement of the Fuel Oil Administration Act and the illegal use of marked fuel.

From May to August, 1985, 10 students who were enrolled in law enforcement programs at the Alberta colleges were employed under S.T.E.P. as special constables. They worked under the direct supervision of a patrol officer.

The highway patrol is also involved in the Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance (CVSA) Program, which is an agreement between Alberta, British Columbia and various states stressing a uniform and collective approach to truck safety. The program sets standards on 16 critical safety items and uses an inspection process, without prosecution, which is designed to reduce the downtime for the industry and at the same time enhance the level of safety of trucks on the highway. Following an inspection, a 90-day sticker is used for display on the windshield to identify to other enforcement officers and agencies that a vehicle passed a CVSA inspection. Alberta Highway Patrol members receive special training from qualified mechanics and must be certified to perform inspections.

Motor Carrier Compliance Workshops

During the last six months of 1985/86, the Alberta Highway Patrol placed considerable emphasis on "Voluntary Compliance and Prevention" by holding workshops at various locations throughout the province. Invitations were sent to the industry in the areas where a workshop was to be held. Laws relating to safety equipment, weight, operating authority, insurance, over dimensional loads and transportation of dangerous goods were the main topics discussed. Fifty-eight workshops were held with a total attendance of 2,092 members of the industry. This proved to be a very useful exercise to both members of the highway patrol and industry.

ALBERTA HIGHWAY PATROL ENFORCEMENT STATISTICS FOR 1985/86

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1985 TO MARCH 31, 1986

ENFORCEMENT ACTION	85/86	84/85	Percentage Change
Routine Vehicle Checks	51,572	47,952	+ 8%
Warnings Written	33,564	42,225	-20%
Prosecutions	11,785	10,795	+ 9%
	96,921	100,972	- 4%
VEHICLES CHECKED			
Trucks/commercial	42,253	42,112	0%
Passenger	23,438	21,372	+10%
School Buses	589	512	+15%
Other	657	1,033	-36%
	66,937	65,029	+ 3%

MOTOR VEHICLES DIVISION

GEORGE J. PEDERSEN, Assistant Deputy Minister

MOTOR VEHICLES DIVISION

The Motor Vehicles Division of the Solicitor General's Department is responsible for the licensing of drivers, the registration of motor vehicles and for the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fund. The legislative authority to perform these functions is specified in the Motor Vehicle Administration Act (MVAA), the Off-Highway Vehicles Act (OHVA) and the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act (MVACA). In addition to the above key functions, the MVAA and regulations also confer authority of the Solicitor General and/or the Registrar of Motor Vehicles:

1. to prohibit an individual from obtaining a driver's licence and/or a vehicle registration certificate;
2. to suspend the operator's licence and/or a vehicle registration certificate of a problem driver;
3. to prescribe any course of remedial education for the negligent driver; and
4. to support the functions of the law enforcement agencies in Alberta and other jurisdictions through the provision of timely and accurate information on drivers and vehicles.

OPERATOR LICENCES AND MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS ISSUED DURING 1985/86

The number of drivers who held active operating licences during the 1985/86 fiscal year totalled 1,814,879, an increase of 17,523 or 0.97 per cent over the previous year. This modest increase contrasted with a decrease of 20,966 or 1.2 per cent over the 1983/84 fiscal period.

Unlike the general decline associated with motor vehicle registrations during the 1983/84 and 1984/85 seasons, the total number of registered vehicles at the end of the 1985/86 fiscal year stood at 2,084,381, an increase of 50,198 or 2.46 per cent over the previous year.

A breakdown of the 1985/86 vehicle registration statistics showed the following:

Class 1	40,742
Class 2	253,727
Class 3	1,387,669
Class 4	302,555
Motorcycle	46,506
Off-Highway Vehicles	39,476
Dealers	13,185
Antique	422
Consular Corps	99

PERSONALIZED LICENCE PLATES

After the acquisition of the necessary data processing equipment, editing packages and the appropriate amendments to the legislation, the Motor Vehicles Division introduced the Personalized Licence Plate Program on May 1, 1985.

The personalized licence plate configuration accommodates up to a maximum of seven characters. In order to facilitate the issuance of these plates, they were issued on a first-come-first-serve basis, and were restricted to the Class 3 category.

The fee for a set of personalized plates is $150. This amount is payable in addition to the annual vehicle registration fee for the particular vehicle class. There is a $50 charge for the replacement of stolen and/or lost plates.

Albertans have taken advantage of the Personalized Licence Plate Program. By the end of the fiscal year, 9,315 sets of plates were sold.

VEHICLE REGISTRATION FOR DISABLED ALBERTANS

Motor Vehicles Division, in co-operation with the representatives of disabled groups, began to review, develop and evaluate an appropriate program to facilitate the introduction of vehicle registrations for the disabled in Alberta. Based on this co-operative effort, a number of issues were resolved during the 1985/86 period, namely:

1. a disabled person was defined as one who has a long term physical limitation making it impossible for him/her to walk without artificial aid, or a medical condition that makes it very difficult to walk any distance;
2. referrals to Motor Vehicles Division for the issue of disabled licence plates and/or placards would only be made by medical doctors and on forms prescribed by the Solicitor General; and
3. licence plates would automatically be granted to individuals who currently hold disabled placards issued by the Alberta Paraplegic Association and/or by another jurisdiction.

By the end of the 1985/86 fiscal year, only minor details remained to be resolved to allow for the implementation of this program.

REGISTRATION OF WRITTEN-OFF VEHICLES

This new program was jointly developed and implemented by the Motor Vehicles Division and the Transportation Safety Branch during the 1985/86 period. Under this program, any vehicle, written-off as a total loss by an insurance company

operating in Alberta, then repaired for operation on the highway, would not be re-registered by the Motor Vehicles Division, **unless** such a vehicle has passed a comprehensive safety inspection approved by the Transportation Safety Branch.

FINES COLLECTION PROGRAM

Progress continued to be made during the 1985/86 fiscal year with the Fines Collection Program. It is designed primarily to decriminalize provincial and municipal traffic-and-parking related offences. In this way, the municipalities can forward unpaid traffic tickets, issued in their jurisdictions, to the Motor Vehicles Division for collection.

Failure to pay all the outstanding traffic and parking tickets leads to the imposition of an indefinite restriction of the operator licence(s) and vehicle registration services of the individual. This type of administrative sanction is expected to encourage drivers and registered owners of vehicles to pay their traffic tickets promptly, and through that, provide a significant amount of revenue back to the municipalities in a timely manner.

ON-LINE EXCHANGE OF DRIVER AND VEHICLE INFORMATION BETWEEN ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Canadian Conference of Motor Transport Administrators (CCMTA) has funded an interprovincial pilot project involving the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia. The main objectives were:

1. to demonstrate the technical feasibility of establishing an automated communication link between the two provinces;
2. to improve the service delivery of motor vehicle programs to the motoring public in the two provinces;
3. to facilitate a more effective exchange of driver and vehicle information in a mobile society in a timely fashion;
4. to improve the effectiveness in the enforcement of motor vehicle regulations; and
5. to use the experience gained on this project in the establishment of a network linking all the Canadian provinces and the two territories.

Alberta Motor Vehicles Division officials continued to work closely with CCMTA, British Columbia and external consultants on the project.

MOTOR VEHICLES DIVISION AND THE MOTOR TRANSPORT BOARD INTERFACE

Motor Vehicles Division and the Motor Transport Board continued, throughout the 1985/86 fiscal year, to examine ways and means of improving on the prorate fee adjustments in an organized and exacting manner. The MVD/MTB interface will eventually facilitate the automation of the Motor Transport Board's business functions as well as the sharing of their data base files. This interface, when completed will lead to an improved and efficient service delivery to clients (i.e., commercial carriers).

THE IMPACT PROGRAM AND REINSTATEMENT FEES

Nearly 25 per cent of Alberta motorists who attend the one-day Impaired Drivers' Course, as a prerequisite for the reinstatement of their operator licences, are repeat offenders.

In a joint interdepartmental effort to deal with these repeat offenders, the Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission developed a 30-hour weekend residential counselling and diagnostic course, called IMPACT (Insight Motivation Program Action), to rehabilitate these offenders. The program was implemented on January 1, 1986.

Referrals to the weekend program are made by the Motor Vehicles Division. However, the courts and the Driver Control Board can also refer individuals to the program. At the end of the 30-hour program, these drivers are given a recommended plan for future treatment where applicable. Also, a copy of this plan and IMPACT's assessment of the client are forwarded to the referring agency. Failure to attend the program leads to indefinite suspension of the individual's operator licence.

In conjunction with IMPACT and other operator suspension programs, a schedule of licence reinstatement fees was implemented by Motor Vehicles Division during the 1985/86 fiscal year to defray the costs of maintaining various driver rehabilitative programs. The fee for alcohol-related suspension is $125; all other suspensions are $20.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT CLAIMS FUND (MVACF)

The Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act continued to provide the driving public with protection against uninsured and hit and run motorists by paying claims up to $200,000. (The amount was increased from $100,000 for personal injury and property damage collisions.)

During the 1985/86 period, 2,325 claims were paid from the fund compared with 2,318 the previous year. The fund also received an additional 2,075 claims under the Abandoned Vehicle Disposal Program compared to 1,754 claims during the 1984/85 fiscal year, an increase of 18.3 per cent.

Operator Statistics as of March 31, 1986

Licences by Class and Age Groups (not including Inactive or Expired Records)

CLASS	AGES 14-15	16	17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65	66	67	68	69	70+	TOTAL
1	0	0	0	217	3,520	14,757	11,337	6,480	2,610	58	43	42	27	26	63	39,180
16	0	0	0	39	1,268	7,884	4,281	1,731	541	6	8	2	3	3	14	15,780
2	0	0	0	88	1,146	5,181	4,758	2,807	1,571	64	54	42	33	23	91	15,858
26	0	0	0	20	264	1,536	940	363	151	4	3	1	5	0	0	3,287
3	0	0	0	309	5,619	28,367	29,816	29,397	22,966	1,623	1,519	1,371	1,299	1,164	4,343	127,793
34	0	0	0	3	188	1,241	815	453	234	19	10	11	2	4	15	2,995
346	0	0	0	2	82	565	245	86	23	2	0	0	1	1	1	1,008
36	0	0	0	58	1,548	12,596	7,857	3,813	1,968	87	69	61	55	45	121	28,278
4	0	0	0	263	3,222	8,014	3,898	1,274	488	18	11	7	8	5	23	17,231
46	0	0	0	21	513	1,504	453	91	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,603
5	0	13,509	21,577	54,731	204,340	428,251	267,455	155,441	116,922	9,455	8,910	7,860	7,241	7,103	49,466	1,352,261
56	0	182	660	2,775	16,205	50,288	18,923	5,133	2,310	127	110	83	85	62	284	97,227
6	0	36	51	74	257	300	40	13	12	0	0	1	0	0	2	786
7	27,495	12,275	7,941	11,722	20,366	18,142	5,903	3,172	2,536	180	159	144	119	115	323	110,592
TOTAL	27,495	26,002	30,229	70,322	258,538	578,626	356,721	210,254	152,353	11,643	10,896	9,625	8,878	8,551	54,746	1,814,879

NO. OF DRIVERS AGE 79 OR GREATER = 10,252

Licences by Sex and Age Group (not including Inactive or Expired Records)

FEMALE	10,703	11,338	13,677	32,333	119,046	260,341	161,958	81,104	62,663	4,688	4,460	3,938	3,544	3,387	17,839	801,017
MALE	16,792	14,664	16,552	37,989	139,492	318,285	194,765	119,150	89,690	6,955	6,436	5,687	5,334	5,164	36,907	1,013,862

Operator Licence Convictions and Suspensions Statistics as of March 31, 1986

	APR. 85	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR. 86	TOTALS
CONVICTIONS:													
1 ALBERTA ACTS	38,886	36,579	33,957	34,401	33,716	32,681	38,625	29,197	21,544	27,814	28,103	29,408	**384,911**
2 CRIMINAL CODE	2,121	1,829	1,576	1,749	1,800	2,100	2,255	2,270	1,580	2,301	1,728	1,667	**22,973**
TOTAL CONVICTIONS	**41,007**	**38,408**	**35,533**	**36,150**	**35,516**	**34,781**	**40,880**	**31,467**	**23,124**	**30,115**	**29,831**	**31,075**	**407,887**
SUSPENSIONS:													
3 DEMERIT SYSTEM 1 MONTH	902	1,357	772	850	766	695	794	865	644	520	560	635	**9,360**
4 DEMERIT SYSTEM 3 MONTHS	59	92	64	63	74	54	51	55	42	46	64	57	**721**
5 DEMERIT SYSTEM 6 MONTHS	17	20	11	21	26	12	21	33	13	14	15	11	**214**
TOTAL DEMERIT SYSTEM	**978**	**1,469**	**847**	**934**	**866**	**761**	**866**	**953**	**699**	**580**	**639**	**703**	**10,295**
IMPAIRED (CARE AND CONTROL):													
6 C.C.C. SECT 234 - IMPAIRED - 3 MTHS	12	11	15	14	8	10	10	16	16	19	8	5	**144**
7 C.C.C. SECT 234 - IMPAIRED - 6 MTHS	161	169	144	204	176	181	214	169	145	139	73	50	**1,825**
8 C.C.C. SECT 234 - IMPAIRED - 12 MTHS	76	87	94	99	85	113	104	124	70	78	54	36	**1,020**
9 C.C.C. SECT 234 - IMPAIRED - 36 MTHS	36	44	32	28	32	39	43	51	28	50	31	29	**443**
10 C.C.C. SECT 236 - IMPAIRED - 3 MTHS	67	55	37	37	36	33	77	66	71	55	31	17	**582**
11 C.C.C. SECT 236 - IMPAIRED - 6 MTHS	998	749	633	691	730	910	906	929	594	470	207	128	**7,945**
12 C.C.C. SECT 236 - IMPAIRED - 12 MTHS	274	230	211	220	249	271	297	303	177	212	108	97	**2,649**
13 C.C.C. SECT 236 - IMPAIRED - 36 MTHS	100	102	67	73	104	107	116	113	53	97	61	25	**1,018**
14 REFUSED BREATHALYZER 235 (234.1)	323	284	248	284	270	306	342	365	254	330	174	113	**3,293**
15 FAIL TO REMAIN (233(2)&236(1)	30	35	25	24	31	30	46	41	29	34	39	28	**392**
16 CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE	7	18	13	11	9	19	22	13	9	14	9	9	**153**
17 DANGEROUS DRIVING (233(1(A),3,4)	48	50	56	74	70	76	78	67	56	49	42	37	**703**
18 MANSLAUGHTER													**0**
19 C.C.C. SECT. 237 - ALCOHOL - 3 MTHS									1	23	14	46	**84**
20 C.C.C. SECT 237 - ALCOHOL - 6 MTHS									20	151	81	105	**357**
21 C.C.C. SECT 237 - ALCOHOL - 12 MTHS									5	55	63	80	**203**
22 C.C.C. SECT 237 - ALCOHOL - 36 MTHS									2	20	29	34	**85**
23 REFUSED BLOOD/BREATH (238)									3	39	33	71	**146**
24 IMPAIRED DRIVING/INJURY										1			**1**
25 IMPAIRED DRIVING/DEATH													**0**
26 DRIVING WHILE DISQUALIFIED										10	16	9	**35**
27 LIQUOR - PROHIBITION									32	404	583	684	**1,703**
28 C.C.C. - PROHIBITION									3	9	20	21	**53**
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE	**2,132**	**1,834**	**1,575**	**1,759**	**1,800**	**2,095**	**2,255**	**2,257**	**1,568**	**2,259**	**1,676**	**1,624**	**22,834**
29 YOUNG OFFENDERS SUSPENSIONS	3	9	23	36	58	44	54	44	34	43	41	35	**424**
30 DRIVING WHILE SUSPENDED	288	334	285	282	288	298	338	340	259	409	325	301	**3,147**
31 COURT SUSPENSIONS (SEC.107 MVAA)	17	25	40	24	20	33	33	23	28	23	22	27	**315**
32 JUDGMENT SUSPENSIONS	13	129	65	50	47	36	26	25	26	18	31	32	**498**
33 MEDICAL SUSPENSIONS	15	25	7	31	24	34	51	41	27	16	25	38	**334**
34 ADMINISTRATIVE SUSPENSIONS	3	15	15	17	17	9	25	15	11	9	17	18	**171**
35 DRIVER CONTROL BOARD	187	174	281	412	498	640	485	398	284	271	249	329	**4,208**
36 MVAA SUSPENSIONS													**0**
37 MVACA SUSPENSIONS		174	21	19	21	15	30	24	35	39	60	52	**490**
38 REGISTRATION SUSPENSIONS	14	304	86	70	66	62	58	51	163	169	273	255	**1,561**
TOTAL MVAA	**537**	**1,180**	**800**	**905**	**981**	**1,117**	**1,046**	**917**	**833**	**954**	**1,002**	**1,052**	**11,324**
TOTAL SUSPENSIONS	**3,647**	**4,483**	**3,222**	**3,598**	**3,647**	**3,973**	**4,187**	**4,127**	**3,100**	**3,793**	**3,317**	**3,379**	**44,453**

DRIVER CONTROL BOARD

TOM DRUMMOND, Chairman

DRIVER CONTROL BOARD

The legal authority and the primary functions of the Driver Control Board are outlined in Sections 20-23 of the Motor Vehicle Administration Act. The main purposes of the board are to provide:

- a counselling and enforcement agency for the errant driver, endeavoring to change driving habits and attitudes, and

- a greater degree of protection to the motoring public.

The board's operations are divided into two functions:

1. Probationary drivers (under 18 years) who have accumulated at least eight and not more than 14 demerits are required to appear for counselling in respect to driving habits and responsibilities.

2. Any adult (18 years or older) who has had three suspensions in the most recent five-year period for, either demerits or Criminal Code offences, or a combination thereof, must appear before the board for a hearing. In addition, there are special referrals from the minister, a judge, or the Registrar of Motor Vehicles for a probationary operator who has been suspended.

The board continued to concentrate its efforts on improving efficiency with more individual client attention and with hearings in a broader range of communities. The functions of the board are now becoming known in large urban centres as well as in sparsely populated areas. During this year, the board worked continually to effect a closer working relationship with other government departments, interested agencies, community groups, schools and law enforcement agencies for each of the communities in which it operates.

Edmonton Office

This office conducts hearings and interviews on a regular basis in Edmonton, Bonnyville, Edson, Fort McMurray, Grande Prairie, Peace River, and Slave Lake. When required, hearings and interviews are held in smaller centres.

Calgary Office

This office conducts hearings and interviews in Calgary and Drumheller. When required, hearings and interviews are held in smaller centres.

Red Deer Office

This office conducts hearings and interviews on a regular basis in Red Deer and Wainwright. When required, hearings and interviews are held in smaller centres.

Lethbridge Office

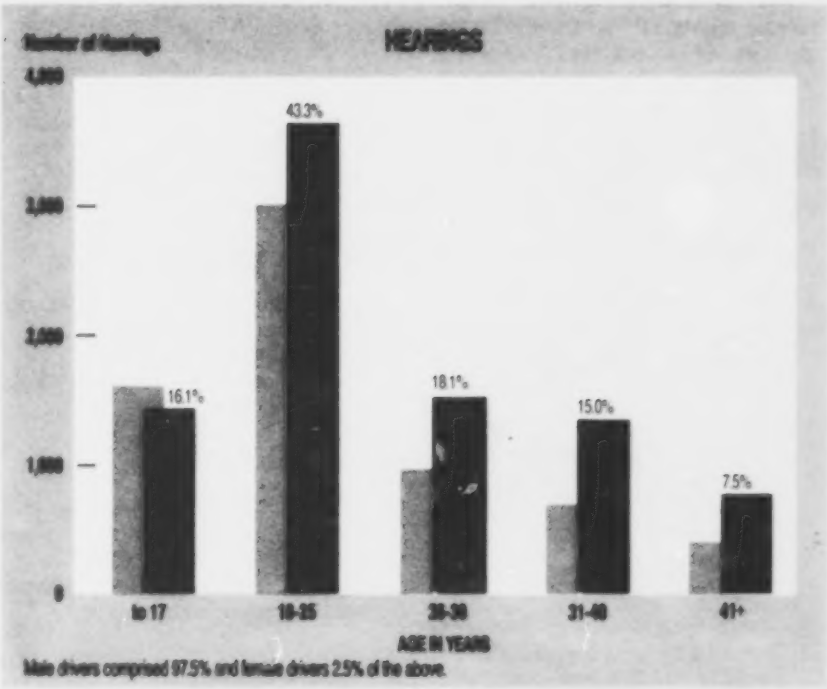
The area of jurisdiction covers the southern section of the province and hearings and interviews are held regularly in Brooks, Lethbridge, and Medicine Hat. When required, hearings and interviews are held in smaller centres.

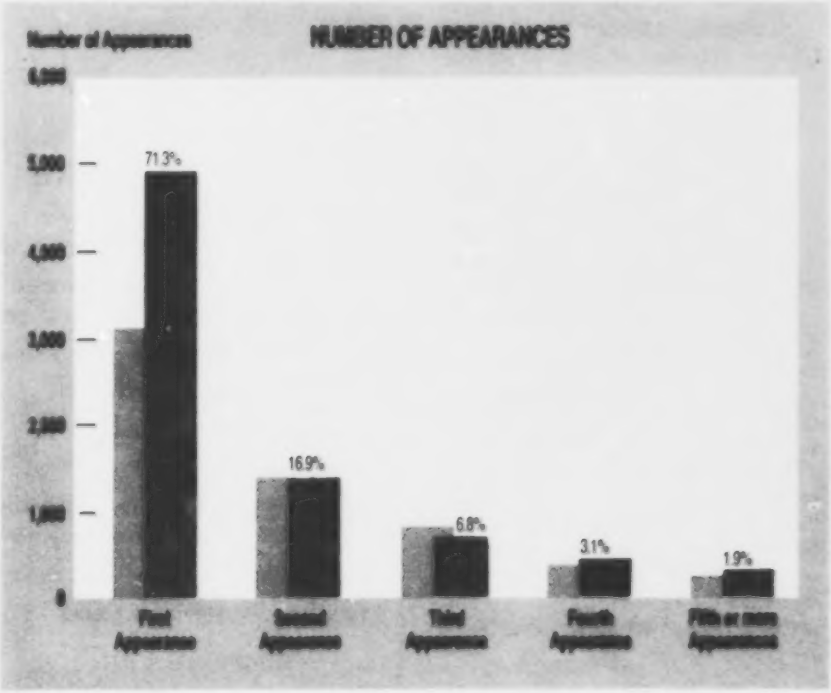
The board continues to maintain close contact with schools, law enforcement bodies and other agencies. Additionally, a very close relationship exists with the Motor Vehicles Division in using the new Motor Vehicle computer system.

Driver Control Board Hearings
April 1/85 - March 31/86

Scheduled hearings before the board	7,178
Board suspensions (from hearings)	1,167
Board suspensions (other - for non-compliance to board requirements or failure to appear)	3,750
Persons convicted of liquor-related offences referred to AADAC for assessment	944
Mandatory driver improvement courses	1,445
Mandatory driver examinations	198
Endorsed licences issued	1,166
Total adult referrals	5,300
Total referrals (probationary operators under 18 years) eight or more demerits	1,574
Total probationary interviews conducted	1,301
Total all referrals to the board	6,874

DRIVER CONTROL BOARD





1984/85

1985/86

PERSONNEL DIVISION

HARVEY J. GEDDES, Director

PERSONNEL
DIVISION

PERSONNEL DIVISION

During the 1985/86 fiscal year, a major emphasis was placed on recruitment, selection, classification and training due to the transfers of the Lethbridge Youth Assessment Centre, Grande Prairie Youth Assessment Centre and the Federal Parole Program to this department. Additionally, activity was created as a result of organizational reviews within the department.

The division also played an active role as part of the government team in the negotiation process leading to resolution of the Master Agreement.

RECRUITMENT AND SELECTION

Emphasis this year was placed on a number of program transfers to the Solicitor General's Department. This included the transfer of the Lethbridge Youth Assessment Centre and the Grande Prairie Youth Assessment Centre to the department from Social Services and Community Health, as well as the transfer of the Federal Parole Program. These transfers involved the interview and placement of employees into the department's organizational models.

Volume was also increased substantially by the continuing recruitment to the Bow River Young Offender Centre.

The department continued to participate in special recruitment programs including the Priority Employment Program (PEP), Summer Temporary Employment Program (STEP) and the Summer Student Recruitment Program.

During the reporting period for the department as a whole, 266 competitions were held. Of these, 118 were open to the public, 18 were limited to government employees and 130 were departmental in scope. There were also 48 clerical referrals. More than 12,800 applications were received on these competitions and approximately 3,700 people were interviewed.

The department continued to meet government standards for downsizing the public service.

CLASSIFICATION

During the 1985/86 fiscal year, activity in this area centered around organizational reviews in the Correctional Services Division and Systems and Information Services Division. Additional volume was created as a result of the conversion of positions at the Edmonton Youth Development Centre to the Correctional Services Worker Series and the organizational model. This activity involved the reclassification of approximately 95 positions, and was completed in the fall of 1985.

Classification activity related to the Correctional Services Worker Series will continue with the implementation of the Living Unit Officer concept in the correctional centres.

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

Activity in this area centered on maintaining and improving existing programs and services.

Four scheduled training seminars were provided with a total of 68 attendants. Special sessions were also held at the new Grande Cache Correctional Centre and the Edmonton Youth Development Centre. Training delivery this year had emphasis, in addition to the normal program, in the areas of sexual harassment, incident investigation and attendance problems.

With respect to program activity, out of a total staff of approximately 2,900 employees, 105 formal grievances were received and 166 disciplinary actions were taken, ranging from written reprimands to dismissals.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Activities in this section were centered on areas of program improvement, enhanced employee awareness programs and occupational accident reduction in high incidence areas.

A departmental committee was developed to review departmental programs and make recommendations on policy, procedures and standards applicable to department operations from an occupational health and safety viewpoint.

Training was provided and given in areas of first aid, defensive driving, basic accident prevention and emergency survival programs. Regional and Correctional Centre Joint Worksite Committees provided training and assistance in correcting identified safety hazards and problems.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Development opportunities for Alberta Solicitor General staff have continued to expand during this reporting period.

PERSONNEL DIVISION

Employee participation in programs at the staff college has greatly increased, making this year the most successful to date. Additionally, the staff college has been filled to capacity because of the increasing use by other Alberta Government departments. In total, 5,245 Alberta Government employees attended 225 different programs, for a total of 17,290.5 training days.

PERSONNEL TRANSACTIONS
April 1, 1985 - March 31, 1986

A. RECRUITMENT AND SELECTION

1.	Competitions	Open	118
		Limited	18
		Departmental	130
		TOTAL	266
2.	Competition Breakdown		
		Management	37
		Prof/Admin/Tech	91
		Sr. Clerical/Support	79
		Patrol Officers	0
		Correction Officers	46
		Driver Examiners	4
		Trades	9
		TOTAL	266
3.	Entry level clerical referrals		48
4.	Number of applications received/number interviewed		12,886/3,736

B. POSITION CLASSIFICATION

1.	Position creations	238
2.	Position reclassifications	281
3.	Position updates/no change	150
	TOTAL SUBMISSIONS	669

STAFF DEVELOPMENT/TRAINING
Staff College 1985/1986

	# of courses	# of trainees	# of training days
Correctional Services Division	59	891	7588
Law Enforcement/related	51	683	2271
Motor Vehicles	0	0	0
Other Divisions	29	657	948
Generic programs applicable to all divisions	26	403	1691
Provincial government departments	45	2303	3994.5
External public sector	15	308	798
TOTAL	225	5245	17290.5

SYSTEMS AND INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION

CHRIS BOWDLER, Director

SYSTEMS AND INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION

The Systems and Information Services Division undertakes the analysis, design, implementation and technical support of all departmental, operational and management information systems. The division also responds to information requests from other government departments, external groups and agencies.

In addition, the division is responsible for providing Library and Records Management Services to the department.

The use of automated computer systems is wide-spread in the department. Much of the emphasis in the past number of years has been to define and implement operational systems to capture large amounts of data for this department's and other agencies' use. The systems operate on a central processing unit dedicated to Solicitor General's Department and are supported by a province-wide telecommunications network of microcomputers, terminals and printers in all motor vehicle offices, correctional centres, community corrections and highway patrol offices. The department is in the early stages of the use of microtechnology for both data processing applications and office automation and end user computing.

The Systems and Information Services Division carries out its mandate through three branches.

a) Planning, Policy and Evaluation Branch

This branch is responsible for co-ordinating the planning of all departmental EDP resources into effective and relevant EDP operational and strategic plans. In addition, this branch undertakes the review of new technologies and their associated place in the diverse Solicitor General organization. This includes office automation and other leading edge technology relevant to effective system design. Feasibility studies of all new system proposals are undertaken by the branch, as well as the post implementation reviews and evaluations of implemented systems. This branch assists user divisions in all aspects of end user computing as well as co-ordinating all information requests from this department and other external agencies.

b) Applications Support Branch

This branch is responsible for the technical design and building of all automated systems. The branch is working closely with the user divisions to effect comprehensive system definitions and the necessary training and testing prior to the implementation of systems. Much of the activity in the branch is undertaken using private sector resources to supplement Solicitor General staff.

c) Technical Support Branch

In this branch are assembled the technical specialists in database management and other technical software utilized by Solicitor General. In addition, the telecommunications specialists in the branch are responsible for the design and maintenance of the province-wide network. This is a major undertaking as the department utilizes a diverse set of equipment including microcomputers, minicomputers, terminals and printers throughout the province.

CORRECTIONS PROJECTS

A new Adult Correctional Management System was implemented early in the fiscal year. This new system, in conjunction with the Young Offender Correctional Management Information System, results in the automation of much of the offender case load within the Correctional Services Division. The one area still to be addressed is the Adult Community Corrections Case Load System, which will be initiated in the 1986-87 fiscal year.

The automated Trust Account System was upgraded to facilitate the administration of young offender clients in addition to the adult offender.

The Young Offender Administrative Systems Study was completed. This study was undertaken with partial federal funding support from Solicitor General, Canada. Results of the study were the implementation of many automated systems to support the administrative and accounting functions in correctional centres. These systems were implemented on microcomputers obtained to provide both distributed data processing and office automation capabilities. Also, the Administrative Systems Study resulted in an increased emphasis on the automation of management information statistics to assist Correctional Services Division in their program delivery.

The Young Offender Program within Correctional Services Division is cost-shared with Solicitor General, Canada. To assist in the specific case load supervision aspects, upgrades were made to the Young Offender Correctional Management Information System to facilitate the easy retrieval of the relevant case load information for cost sharing purposes.

In conjunction with the research unit of Correctional Services Division, a major study of remand cases was undertaken as part of a nation-wide survey co-ordinated by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

LAW ENFORCEMENT PROJECTS

Highway patrol offices throughout the province were linked to the Solicitor General telecommunications network. These offices can now inquire into the Motor Vehicles System for vehicle and operator information as well as assemble their particular office patrol activity statistics.

A microcomputer-based system was developed and implemented as a pilot in two municipal police force locations. This system will allow the police agencies to capture and analyze crime statistics and other officer activity reporting.

Assistance was provided to the police forces, particularly the RCMP, in a large number of data extractions of various types from the Motor Vehicles Division data-base of information on vehicles and operators. These extracts were required to assist in the many investigations undertaken by the agencies.

MOTOR VEHICLES PROJECTS

Much of the activity in support of the Motor Vehicles Division programs centres on enhancements to the Motor Vehicles Computer System (MOVES). Improvements were required to increase the level of customer services provided by the division. For example, adjustments were made to support the implementation of handicapped plates and also for the personalized plate program.

More extensive access to the motor vehicles' information on vehicles and operators was made available to a number of external agencies. An electronic interface was established with a number of private sector insurance companies to obtain driver history abstracts. Also, the Calgary Police Service receives periodic information on drivers and vehicles directly from MOVES for use in their own municipal police information system.

The Motor Transport Branch of Alberta Transportation implemented an enhancement to MOVES to monitor and record operating authorities for the trucking industry. This project involved close co-operation between the departments of Transportation and Solicitor General to effect a smooth implementation. This project will be followed in 1986-87 with the development of a pro-rate system for fee calculations in the trucking industry.

Planning was completed for the development of a Fines Collection Program in conjunction with the Attorney General's Department. This program will allow for the collection of outstanding fines for traffic and parking offences whenever a client renews his operator or vehicle licence. The outstanding amount will be collected by the motor vehicles office in addition to the normal service fee for operator or vehicle licence renewal. The project involves close co-ordination with the Attorney General's Department as well as the many municipalities in the province. Development of the system and the necessary legislation will commence in 1986-87 year.

DEPARTMENTAL SUPPORT PROJECTS

The Finance and Personnel Divisions continued their policy of decentralized access to their computerized systems. Pilot tests of access to the Personnel Information System commenced. Asset Management Systems were implemented on a microcomputer in the Solicitor General Staff College. A revenue receivables tracking system was implemented on a microcomputer in the Finance Accounting Section.

Support was provided to the Professions and Occupations Bureau. The Occupations' Register was enhanced and a study commenced to review the complete requirements of the bureau from an office and occupations' register perspective.

The office automation study for the department was completed from a data collection standpoint. The data is being reviewed to determine an appropriate long term strategy - this is to be integrated with the long term data processing strategy established.

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

PETER SCHMIDT, Executive Director

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

The Finance and Administration Division is responsible for the delivery of sound fiscal planning, accurate accounting and control of expenditures and revenues, effective purchasing procedures and related support services, as well as property management expertise. It accomplishes this through the following branches:

FINANCE PLANNING AND ADVISORY SERVICES

a) Finance Planning Unit

The unit's main focus is the preparation of the departmental estimates of expenditures, and the subsequent forecast and analysis of expenditures. The unit acts as the departmental liaison with Alberta Treasury on the budget approval process and analysis of expenditures, and prepares financial reports, analysis, and supporting schedules for departmental management. This area is also the central administration office for all departmental contracts.

b) Advisory Services Unit

This unit continued participation in systems development and precedures and performed audits on private agencies contracted by the department for various services. The departmental contract registry and the Young Offender Cost-Sharing Agreement with the federal government were automated.

FINANCE OPERATIONS BRANCH

The Finance Operations Branch is responsible for co-ordinating, directing and implementing the department's financial systems, procedures, policies and internal controls. This encompasses the areas of payment of accounts, payroll, revenues, accounts receivable, trust accounts and the provision of general direction on accounting and financial matters to all branches of the department.

The Finance Operations Branch is divided into three functional units:

a) Accounting Services -responsible for the administration of accounts payable, revenues, accounts receivable and trust accounts;

b) Payroll and Benefits Administration -responsible for the administration of the payroll, benefits and long term disability program for approximately 2,980 salaried employees and 560 wage employees;

c) Financial Systems and Procedures responsible for the development and enhancement of the department's financial systems, procedures and policies.

Highlights of the fiscal year include:

1) Participation in the development and implementation of a computerized trust accounting system for young offenders;

2) Participation in the development and implementation of several prototype micro-computer applications, which include fixed asset control, inventory control, and attendance recording system;

3) Conversion of the Motor Vehicles Accident Claims Fund from the AFIS financial system to the new DFC/CFS financial system;

4) Decentralized data entry of accounts payable to four correctional centres (Edmonton Remand Centre, Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre, Calgary Remand Centre and Calgary Correctional Centre);

5) Implementation of the Absent Time Recording System (ATRS), developed by Personnel Administration Office.

SUPPLY AND SUPPORT SERVICES BRANCH

The Supply and Support Services Branch consists of three units: Supply and Procurement; Support Services; and the Distribution Centre.

Supply and Procurement co-ordinates the department's acquisition of equipment, materials, supplies and services according to approved budgets and program guidelines. Through various acts, regulations, Treasury Board minutes and directives, Supply and Procurement ensures that purchases are cost-effective and within guidelines established by central governing departments.

Support Services, a co-ordinating unit, is responsible for the recording, compilation, maintenance and reporting of the department's fixed assets and its related inventories system which totals $28.5 million. It ensures that all acquisitions and transfers are reported, and ensures the proper disposal of obsolete, surplus or unserviceable assets. It is responsible for the security and issue of staff identification cards and Motor Vehicles' camera validation plates. Support Services also co-ordinates such services as: government vehicle rental and maintenance; rental of office equipment and maintenance agreements; all accident claims and losses relating to vehicles and equipment; and the R.I.T.E. and W.A.T.S. communications systems.

The Distribution Centre, located in southeast Edmonton, is a 21,000 square foot warehousing operation that facilitates storage, handling, shipping and the economics of volume purchasing.

This facility handles the storage and distribution of all Motor Vehicles' licence plates, validation tabs, uniforms and equipment for Alberta Highway Patrol, uniforms for correctional officers and driver examiners, specialized printed forms used by each program division, along with general operating supplies for the department's offices throughout the province.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT BRANCH

The Property Management Branch co-ordinates the planning, construction, renovations and maintenance of all departmental accommodation, whether leased or crown-owned. Other functions include: acquisition of telecommunications equipment; office furnishings; signage; administration of employee parking; staff housing in isolated areas; and coordination of special purpose office equipment. This branch also acts as the co-ordinating agent for the department's capital and accommodation budgets. These services are provided to the departmental operations throughout the province and include: 49 community corrections offices; 10 Motor Vehicles' licensing offices; 16 area driver examiner offices; 82 itinerant driver examiner offices; 17 correctional centres; 13 minimum security camps; 30 Alberta Highway Patrol offices; as well as the departmental staff college and approximately 115,000 square feet of head office space.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS BRANCH

The Public Affairs Branch is responsible for providing public relations counsel and communications services to the various divisions in the department.

The branch plans, develops and implements public information and advertising campaigns sustaining departmental policies, programs and services. It is also the co-ordinating centre for department publications, news releases, audio-visual and display needs.

During the 1985/86 fiscal period, Public Affairs' activities included: the development of a child safety campaign; the development and production of advertising for National Crime Prevention Week; the co-ordination of advertising to promote the sale of personalized licence plates; a number of special events, including the exemplary Service Medal presentation.

In addition to providing the editing, design and print co-ordination of FOCUS, a quarterly publication for Correctional Services Division, the Public Affairs Branch also provided those services to the Law Enforcement Division for its bi-annual publication, PERSPECTIVES, and to the Personnel Division for its bi-annual publication, SAFETY TOUCH.

The Public Affairs Branch continued to act as liaison between advertising agencies and the Law Enforcement Division in creating public awareness campaigns for the various crime prevention programs and the CHECKSTOP campaign.

LIQUOR LICENSING REVIEW COUNCIL

G.E. SILLITO, Chairman

LIQUOR LICENSING REVIEW COUNCIL

The legal authority of the Liquor Licensing Review Council is contained in Sections 53 - 57 of the Liquor Control Act. The functions of the council are to:

- examine liquor licensing matters as a result of a request from the Solicitor General, the Chairman of the Liquor Control Board or the Chairman of the Council; and
- examine licensee requests by way of panel reviews to give licensees the opportunity of a second look at their concern.

The review panel then makes a recommendation to the Chairman of the Liquor Control Board.

The council consists of 19 members, appointed by Order in Council, who represent a cross section of the Alberta public. The council is headed by a chairman and a vice-chairman who, along with other members, are appointed on a split-term basis. Matters of general business are conducted by an executive secretary to the council.

The council has been operational since March 19, 1982. Since that time, the council has dealt with functional issues including recommendations to the Solicitor General and the Chairman of the Liquor Control Board, and the holding of panel reviews at the request of concerned licensees and applicants for licences.

It is the aim of the council to continue fulfilment of its purpose as an investigational and/or review body and to influence decisions made in respect to liquor licensing in this province.

MINUTES - MEETINGS	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Full Council Meetings	3	2	2	6
Subcommittee Meetings	4	2	1	2
Panel Review Hearings/Meetings	4 *3	16 *14	6 *15	15 *8
TOTALS	11 *3	20 *14	19 *15	23 *8

* Panel review applications

FINANCIAL SCHEDULES

ALBERTA SOLICITOR GENERAL SCHEDULE OF REVENUE

For the Year Ended March 31, 1986
(with comparative figures for 1985)

PAYMENTS FROM GOVERNMENT OF CANADA	1986	1985
Young Offenders Program:		
Cost Sharing Agreement	$ 7,286,848	$ 3,940,000
Implementation Grant	1,125,000	1,125,000
System Project Study Grant	94,836	46,840
Federal Inmates - Capital Project	10,500,000	-
Maintenance of Federal Prisoners	1,335,782	191,495
Native Courtworker Program	762,500	748,480
Gun Control Program	256,810	246,620
National Parole Services	194,271	171,539
Immigration	78,966	133,385
	21,635,013	6,603,359
FEES, PERMITS AND LICENCES		
Motor Vehicles Division:		
Commercial Vehicle Licences	38,027,804	52,908,456
Passenger Vehicle Licences	34,307,841	42,449,796
Operator Licences	3,872,713	3,452,254
Dealer & Other Licences	2,470,098	1,163,479
Driver Abstracts	1,967,672	1,424,931
Administration Fees	1,647,874	806,163
Other Fees	412,758	411,679
	82,706,760	102,616,758
Firearm Licences	297,604	308,406
Private Investigators & Security Guards	68,657	60,480
	83,073,021	102,985,644
OTHER REVENUE		
Correctional Centres		
Meal Sales	159,804	123,753
Inmate Services (Other Provinces)	142,359	26,277
Family Allowances	91,573	46,080
Inmate Maintenance Charges	50,093	53,103
Other	42,205	44,452
	486,034	293,665
Previous Year Refunds	347,034	737,071
Staff College	133,131	127,305
MOVES Marketing Agreement	130,000	-
Other	4,448	3,420
	1,100,647	1,161,461
TOTAL REVENUE	$ 105,808,681	$ 110,750,464

Note: 1986 figures are subject to audit by the Auditor General.

1985 figures have been restated where necessary to conform to 1986 presentation.

ALBERTA SOLICITOR GENERAL SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURE

For the Year Ended March 31, 1986
(with comparative figures for 1985)

DEPARTMENTAL SUPPORT SERVICES	1986	1985
Minister's Office	$ 185,067	$ 219,136
Deputy Minister's Office	133,350	153,486
Finance and Administration	2,125,812	1,872,027
Personnel	1,917,855	1,811,013
Systems & Information Services	3,352,771	2,936,981
Liquor Licensing Review Council	112,868	108,996
	7,827,723	7,101,639
CORRECTIONAL SERVICES		
Program Support Services	6,885,788	5,973,155
Institutional Services	76,573,689	65,067,873
Community Correctional Services	11,424,565	10,820,102
Community Residential Centres	5,167,546	3,893,675
Native Courtworkers	3,015,408	2,993,134
	103,066,996	88,747,939
LAW ENFORCEMENT		
Program Support	1,119,036	1,013,217
Financial Support for Policing	84,278,512	80,450,004
Highway Patrol	4,130,174	4,121 008
Federal Gun Control	261,437	274,293
	89,789,159	85,858,522
MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION AND DRIVER LICENSING		
Program Support	13,754,424	18,205,885
Licence Issuing & Driver Testing	11,235,019	12,080,682
Operator Licence Control	975,480	913,867
	25,964,923	31,200,434
TOTAL DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURE	226,648,801	212,908,534
CONTROL & DEVELOPMENT OF HORSE RACING	3,822,600	4,343,028
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	$ 230,471,401	$ 217,251,562

Note: 1986 figures are subject to audit by the Auditor General.

1985 figures have been restated where necessary to conform to 1986 presentation.

ALBERTA
SOLICITOR GENERAL
INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURE

For the Year Ended March 31, 1986
(with comparative figures for 1985)

	1986	1985
Belmont Correctional Centre	$ 2,455,459	$ 2,414,777
Calgary Correctional Centre (1)	12,480,857	12,240,913
Calgary Remand Centre	9,001,710	8,646,842
Edmonton Remand Centre	11,101,716	10,697,701
Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre	9,071,219	8,856,996
Grande Cache Correctional Centre (2)	6,627,727	386,864
Lethbridge Correctional Centre (3)	6,862,805	6,525,803
Peace River Correctional Centre	4,964,381	4,962,510
St. Paul Correctional Centre	2,753,672	2,808,813
Young Offenders - Calgary Detention	1,112,000	1,113,957
Young Offenders - Yellowhead Youth Centre	1,152,009	1,141,605
Youth Development Centre - Edmonton	5,656,061	3,050,164
Youth Development Centre - Strathmore	2,604,775	1,552,691
Escort Services	729,298	668,237
	$ 76,573,689	$ 65,067,873

(1) Includes Bow River Young Offender Centre
(2) Centre opened July 1985
(3) Includes Lakeside Correctional Centre

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT CLAIMS FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended March 31, 1986

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Solicitor General

I have examined the balance sheet of the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fund as at March 31, 1986 and the statement of revenue, expenditure and fund balance for the year then ended. My examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests and other procedures as I considered necessary in the circumstances.

In my opinion, these financial statements present fairly the financial position of the fund as at March 31, 1986 and the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with the disclosed basis of accounting, considered appropriate in the circumstances, as described in Note 2 to the financial statements applied, after giving retroactive effect to the change in accounting policy as explained in Note 3 to the financial statements, on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Donald D. Salmon

C.A.
Auditor General

Edmonton, Alberta
September 10, 1986

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT CLAIMS FUND BALANCE SHEET

As at March 31, 1986

ASSETS	1986	1985
Cash	$ 37,611,433	$ 27,001,913
Due from Province of Alberta	1,121,829	3,155,228
	$ 38,733,262	$ 30,157,141
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 802,802	$ 469,856
Fund balance	37,930,460	29,687,285
	$ 38,733,262	$ 30,157,141

The accompanying notes are part of these financial statements.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT CLAIMS FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE AND FUND BALANCE

For the Year Ended March 31, 1986

REVENUE	1986	1985
Fees	$ 9,544,066	$ 8,059,832
Interest	3,128,636	2,768,458
Recoveries	655,015	646,948
Sales of abandoned vehicles	142,376	102,538
	$ 13,470,093	$ 11,577,776
EXPENDITURE		
Personal injury	$ 3,422,280	$ 2,671,385
Property damage	1,049,113	1,116,372
Taxed court costs	255,996	224,840
Hospital, medical and ambulance costs	185,054	229,422
Abandoned vehicles	116,684	119,704
Agents' fees	80,362	54,732
Appraisal fees	71,544	76,087
Court reporting fees	17,480	22,916
Miscellaneous	28,405	22,478
	5,226,918	4,537,936
Excess of revenue over expenditure	8,243,175	7,039,840
Fund balance at beginning of year	29,687,285	22,647,445
Fund balance at end of year	$ 37,930,460	$ 29,687,285

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT CLAIMS FUND NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended March 31, 1986

Note 1 Authority

The Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fund operates under the authority of the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act, Chapter M-21, Revised Statutes of Alberta 1980, as amended.

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies and Reporting Practices

a) General

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles except that amounts paid from the Fund on behalf of uninsured drivers are reported as expenditure. These payments are legally recoverable from the individual uninsured drivers but only a small portion is actually collectable. The amounts recovered are reported as revenue in the year they are collected.

Fees consist of amounts charged in accordance with Section 3 of the Act upon registration of motor vehicles and are reported as revenue in the fiscal year in which they are collected.

b) Changes in Financial Position

A statement of changes in financial position is not provided as disclosure in these financial statements is considered to be adequate.

Note 3 Change in Accounting Policy

In 1986, the method of financial reporting was retroactively changed from a cash basis to an accrual basis. A balance sheet has been presented for the first time and includes comparative figures for the previous year. The effect of the change in accounting policy on the operating results of the year is summarized as follows:

	1986	1985
Excess of revenue over expenditure on an accrual basis	$ 8,243,175	$ 7,039,840
Excess of receipts over payments on a cash basis	10,609,521	4,544,330
Increase (decrease)	$ (2,366,346)	$ 2,495,510

Note 4 Administration Expenses

Salary, accommodation and other overhead costs incurred in the administration of the Fund have been borne by the General Revenue Fund and are not reflected in these financial statements.

Note 5 Contingent Liabilities

At March 31, 1986, the Fund is contingently liable with respect to legal claims in process. Based on previous experience it is estimated that the final cost of these claims will total approximately $10,500,000.

Note 6 Approval of Financial Statements

These financial statements were approved by management.